

Noted Seoulites Moved At Acquaintance News

Some noted persons in Seoul had moments of recollection with mixed feelings yesterday when they heard the news from Pyongyang that one of north Korean leaders inquired after them personally, calling them by name.

A noted Presbyterian minister in Seoul, Han Kyong-sik, 69, said he was deeply impressed with the news that Kang Ryang-uk, chairman of north Korean "National Unification Democratic Front (NUDF)," told south Korean pressmen that he knew Pastor Han well.

A consultant to Yongnak Church, Pastor Han recalled that he had first met the former pastor Kang while making preaching tours in Pyongyang in 1932 and 1933. Kang was pastor of Kirimri Church, he said.

Expressing a regret over the complete disappearance of churches and the plight of persecuted Christians in north Korea, the eloquent Presbyterian minister said, "I hope Kang will make efforts to rebuild churches for north Korean Christians as he was their pastor himself."

He said that the first thing he wants to know is the whereabouts of his fellow clergymen who remained in north Korea or were taken there forcibly before and after the Korean War.

Mrs. Hoh Kun-uk, 42, a noted novelist, said she was "touched and heartbroken" when she first read the story of a press interview with her elder sister Mrs. Hoh Chong-suk, secretary-general of the "National Unification Democratic Front."

An author of novels about the tragic territorial division of this land, Mrs. Hoh said thoughtfully, "I wish I could see how she looks now, about 22 years after I saw her last."

She recollected that she had felt even closer to her sister who did not talk much about party or ideologies when she met her in 1947 in Wonsan. Then her sister was the north Korean minister of culture and propaganda.

Three years later on Octo-



Lee

Han

Hoh

ber 1950 when the allied forces launched a massive thrust to the north, they parted with each other and the woman novelist came to the south with her only son in December of that year.

Lee Yun-young, 82-year-old former acting prime minister, said he was very pleased to hear that Kang Ryang-uk, north Korean NUDF chairman, inquired after him when he met Lee Bum-suk, chief KNRC delegate, now participating in the Pyongyang talks.

The father of Lee Bum-suk's wife, the elder Lee remembered that he had often met Kang while they were serving as church ministers in Pyongyang, but they were not close friends because of the different ideologies they were following.

He also recalled that Kang's wife had been one of his church members and there had been an incident in which Kang was terrorized by right wing youths as he was a Communist and one of Kim Il-sung's relatives.

If only I could have a chance to meet him again, I would ask him to have a more sincere attitude about religion and make more contributions to his fatherland.

Kim Yun-chan, parson of Pyongan Church, who is one of those whom Kang inquired after, is now on a tour of the United States, but his wife Kim Pong-ok, 59, said on hearing the news that Kang must repent in the words of God.

She claimed that Kang told a lie when he told south Korean pressmen that all the churches in north Korea had been destroyed by American bombers during the Korean War.

But she added that now she can forgive what Kang did in the past and pray for God's blessings for him.

North Korean actress Kim Son-young, who was reported to have appeared in the movie "Flower-selling Maiden", was a melodrama performer in south Korea, before the Korean War, said Lee Hae-rang, president of National Federation of Art and Culture Associations.

Movie actor Lee Tong-won recalled that Kim had just looked like an ordinary housewife but on stage showed surprising acting ability.

He added that it is very hard to believe that she voluntarily went to the north during the war.

1972

Kim Il-sung Seen At Boys Palace

By KNRC Press Corps

PYONGYANG — Kim Il-sung appeared in public Thursday for the first time since the Korean delegation to the first main Red Cross talk arrived here Tuesday afternoon.

Kim attended a stage performance at the Student Boys Palace here with Kim Pyong-sik, one of the seven consultants for the north Korean delegation to the Red Cross talks and Lee Hyong-gu, president of a news agency in Japan.

Lee arrived here last week together with four other reporters to cover the first main talk, accompanying Kim Pyong-sik who is concurrently vice-president of "Choryon," the pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' association in Japan.

Also attending the performance were premier Kim's wife, Kim Song-ae, and Kim Chung-rin, political committee member of the Korean Workers Party.



KNRC Press Corps-OP Radiophoto

This is the Student Youth Palace building. In this building, children polish up their artistic, sports and vocational talents. A slogan saying "Long live premier Kim Il-sung" is hung on the building.

KNRC Team Home, Relaxes

The Korean National Red Cross delegates, after five days of strain and busy schedule while attending the main Red Cross talks in Pyongyang, were heartily welcomed by their family members in their homes yesterday.

The families were all proud of the safe homecoming of the delegates after winding up successfully the first round of the full-dress south-north Red Cross talks on the family issue.

Lee Bum-suk, KNRC chief delegate, was given a welcome by his wife and children when he entered his home in Sindang-dong.

Lee's wife Mrs. Lee Chong-suk said: "At the moment, I cannot express my feeling and the only thing I can do for him is let him rest comfortably at home."

Healthy Look

Mrs. Lee said she did not worry much because "she saw the healthy look of her husband daily from the photos shown in the newspapers."

Lee's children surrounded their father, while he hugged the youngest daughter Chin-ju. She proudly said that she received the standing ovation from her classmates when she entered the classroom yesterday.

A festive mood prevailed at the home of Kim Yeon-choo, KNRC alternate delegate while he was given a wild ovation by all the family members.

Mrs. Chon Min-gyong, Kim's daughter-in-law, was busy preparing meals for her father-in-law. Mrs. Chon living in Wonju City, said regrettably that she could not see him off when he left for Pyongyang. "This time," she said, "I came here on a special leave to prepare myself for dinner."

Similar family welcome was given to Kim Dal-sool at his home in Changul-dong.

More Questions

Upon his arrival home late last night, Kim was surrounded by his relatives and family members. Kim Hwa, 13, Kim's second son, became most enthusiastic and asked more questions than the others mostly on north Korean children's educational environments.

Park Sun-kyu, another KNRC delegate from Tsejon, however, spent the first night in Seoul. Park's wife Mrs. Ho Myong-hee, 41, and other family members came to Seoul to meet the homecoming delegate.

Mrs. Chung Hee-kyung, the only woman delegate, met her husband and two children upon her arrival at the KNRC building.

Yi Pyong-hun, a 10-year-old son of Mrs. Chung, hugged his mother. He told his mother that "with the knowledge I get from my mother I will placate my friends' anxieties on Pyongyang."

The house of Chung Choo-ryu, spokesman for the KNRC delegation, is situated on Songjuk-ku, was rather rainy because of "lack of excessive number of men to make disturbances."



Korea Herald Photo

HOME RELAXATION — Lee Bum-suk, just home from five days of Red Cross mission to north Korea, is being helped by his wife as he undresses. He said he needed a rest above anything else.



Korea Herald Photo

'THANKS GOD' — Mrs. Chung Hee-kyung appears to be serious as she and her husband thank God for her safe return home from north Korea where she served as one of seven Korean National Red Cross delegates for the family search issue.

Reporter's Notebook: Isolated North Korea Isolates Visitors, Too

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

Special to The New York Times

PYONGYANG, North Korea — To visit North Korea is like entering some remote kingdom of ancient times, possibly that hermitlike Chosen from which the present country evolved. In the 19th century the Kingdom of Chosen fought fiercely against all Westerners who sought to open it to trade and commerce, sank and burned ships, including those of Americans, and massacred missionaries in an effort to preserve an independent life and culture.

In that aspect, at least, North Korea has stayed true to the national heritage, for no independent country, not even Albania, has been so isolated from the Western world.

As far as the present generation of North Koreans is permitted to be aware, there has never been anything but hostile contact between the United States and North Korea. Americans are endlessly accused of barbarous and shameful atrocities. Whether all the people are brimming

with hatred and blood lust for "revenge"—a word often heard in North Korea—was of course impossible to determine.

No Ordinary Contacts

In 16 days in this country I did not on any occasion speak with any Korean except those specially selected for me. Not once did I even get within shouting distance of a peasant, though peasants constitute some 40 per cent of the population of about 14 million (no exact figure on this or most other subjects could be ascertained).

For the first 10 days I did not meet a single worker. Finally, small groups of workers were directed to approach to voice their version of the Government's primary propaganda line—the necessity for the Americans to remove their troops from South Korea. But never was I able to walk up spontaneously to a factory worker and question him on his feelings about Americans.

Workers or political agitators, primed to approach me and a fellow correspondent

in the factories and deliver their messages with enormous gusto, did not seem to harbor any hostility. In fact, the girls tended to fall into the giggles and the men, assured that they had put their remark across, retired with grins of self-satisfaction at a job well done.

During the visit there were countless examples of suspicion and security. We two American correspondents never took a walk on the streets of Pyongyang, either alone or with North Koreans. A stroll of about 150 yards in Kaesong was abruptly ended when an interpreter came running to join us.

Conversations were often halted as those interviewed consulted the highest-ranking person present whether it was all right, for example, to mention their ages and salaries.

A young woman working as a district committee chairman in Pyongyang, roughly the equivalent of an alderman, declined to say how many people lived in her district. Plant managers refused

to give figures on output even though they turned up later in official reports.

We never went out to a restaurant and never visited a store. The hotels where we stayed were either Government guest houses—complete with armed sentries and troops in reserve barracks—or hotels that mysteriously seemed to have no occupants but ourselves.

Most of this security-consciousness did not relate to genuine security at all. It was an obvious by-product of North Korea's extreme isolation and the official attitude that the territory is in a virtual state of war with the United States and that a blow may come at any moment.

Beside these negative impressions must be placed some positives, particularly in the field of industry and agriculture.

Building on the basis of a substantial metallurgical and chemical industry created by the Japanese and rebuilding almost from scratch after 1953 to the rubble left by United States bombing, the

North Koreans have created the most compact and efficient industrial plant in East Asia except for that of Japan.

The country describes itself as an industrialized state and the claim is made that whereas 34 per cent of production was industrial and the remainder agricultural in 1956, it is 74 per cent industrial and 26 per cent agricultural in 1972.

No one can visit the important Hamhung-Hungnam metallurgical and chemical complex without realizing that the society is a mature and surprisingly sophisticated industrial one, utilizing modern techniques, highly automated and the equal to if not the superior of most of the great Soviet Siberian industrial complexes.

Agriculture is equally impressive. Before the war the North Koreans were not self-sufficient in rice. Now they are thanks to the development of chemical fertilizer, intensive irrigation and enormous expenditures of labor.

Everyone including soldiers turn into the rice paddies at transplanting time, and rare

is the flat or terraced land that has not been brought under cultivation.

No more healthy-looking children are to be found, and the North Koreans appear vigorous.

They live in good-looking city apartments and tiled-roofed peasant cottages. Sanitation is good. There is nine-year compulsory schooling, which will go up to 10 by 1976.

Cities abound in well-laid-out parks, and fine tree plantings and flowers flourish everywhere, even in smog-shrouded industrial establishments.

The architect, organizer and builder of this society is Premier Kim Il Sung, whose image stares down at the visitor at every point—from the wall over his bed to the statues that seem to be erected on the highest and most prominent hill in each city.

The cult of Kim Il Sung looms like a colossus, but what is more astonishing is the realization, which comes from examination of the Premier's activity, that this is not a cult without content.

The childhood history of the 60-year-old Premier is employed to strengthen the moral fiber of the young, who are taught to work hard, study hard, be brave, self-sacrificing and strict with themselves and their associates, and to be patriotic—in fact to be hyperpatriotic, dedicated to their country and to its independence, willing to give their lives fighting its enemies and ready for any hardship in making it stronger.

The purpose, as Premier Kim says frankly, is to mobilize every atom of spirit to keep North Korea strong against what he sees as an implacable foe.

The Premier comes through all this as a practical, energetic man who not only devotes his personal will to building his country from a backward Asian heritage into a modern industrial state but who also has put his personality in the service of innumerable legends woven into the social, economic and political fabric.

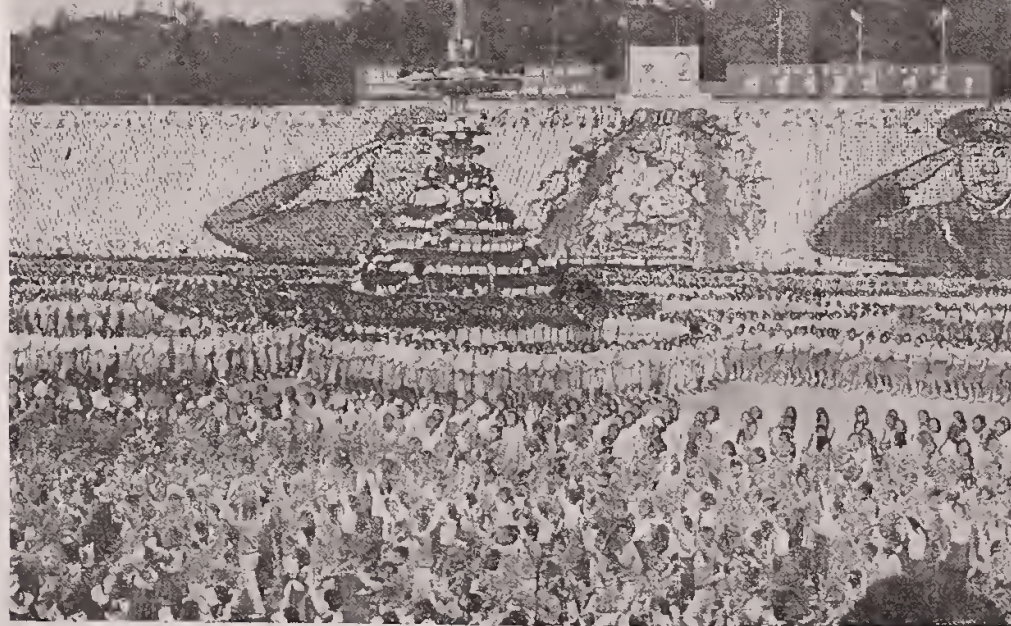
Police, Army, Party

Alongside all this North Korea obviously has an extremely hard-nosed police and security organization, a large and powerful army and a disciplined Communist party.

But without the driving force of Mr. Kim, for all his ego, it could well be that North Korea would not have survived the war with the United States or the most



Statue of Premier Kim Il Sung, whose image stares down at the visitor from every point—from the wall over his bed to statues erected on the highest hills of each city.



A mass demonstration at Pyongyang Stadium on May 20 was given in honor of President Mohammed Said Barre of Somalia, on a visit to North Korea

Photographs for The New York Times by HARRISON E. SALISBURY and JOHN M. LEE

difficult struggle of all—in the Premier's own words—that of rebuilding the nation and transforming it into the well-oiled, carefully articulated, intensely hard-working, rapidly expanding industrial society of today.

The task has been made harder by the Premier's fanatical determination to have the country dependent upon no one for essentials. He has gotten important assistance, particularly military, from the Soviet Union and China, but this fact is largely unrecognized. A visitor can go for days without hearing their names.

It is especially necessary, in Mr. Kim's opinion, that a country maintain its self-respect and self-confidence—that it never go hat in hand to the big powers.

The Premier seems to have embarked on the difficult task of steering his inward-turning country into some new relationship with the West, specifically the United

States. This is clearly keyed to the changes in great-power relationship; it also is linked to his single greatest ambition—the reunification of Korea. He is also eager to keep the Japanese from returning to the Korean Peninsula.

The South Koreans have long thought that Mr. Kim was prepared to do anything, including revive the war, to achieve unity. They may or may not be right, but for the moment he seems to have put his money on a vigorous campaign to try, in the aura of the low-profile Nixon Doctrine, to persuade the United States to get its remaining 40,000 troops out of the South. Then, he seems confident, the way will be open for North and South to embark on the slow, difficult path toward a single identity.

After 20 years of violent rhetoric, it is not easy for Pyongyang to shift to dulcet tones, but every sign suggests that that is what Premier Kim is trying to do.

On Anniversary of Red Invasion

Nation's Leaders Recollect Ordeal With Call for Reinforced Security

What if General of the Army Douglas MacArthur had been allowed to go ahead with his plan to deal a harsh blow to the Communists by, such as, bombing Manchuria during the early stage of the Korean War (1950-53)? Is there any possibility that the Pyongyang regime will launch another all-out invasion of the Republic, and if so, will there be the same amount of foreign assistance as was so in 1950 — military and other help from 16 countries for the Republic of Korea and Communist Chinese and Russian assistance to north Korea?

On the occasion of the 22nd observance of the outbreak of the Korean War today, The Korea Herald in-

terviewed some distinguished persons of every walk of life to get their views on the questions and other related matters.

Most of them supported MacArthur's stand. Some of them said Communists' reinvasion of the Republic is likely as long as jingoistic Kim Il-sung and his colleagues remain in power.

As for the all-out assistance the free world countries rendered for the Republic of Korea and the Communist countries for north Korea, they doubted the same size of assistance is hardly likely in view of the change which has been made on the international forum since 1950.

The following is a summary of their views. — Ed.

Park Dong-myoo
Chairman
Korean Federation of
Education Association

1. I was a 29 years old teacher of a private institute in Seoul.

2. Hearing the news of the north Korean Communists' invasion into the nation in the morning of the day at my home, I could hardly believe the news at first and I was struck with horror after I learned that a war was actually on.

3. We could have got remunerative terms for unifying the nation if Gen. MacArthur had got his way.

4. There is no guarantee that the Kim Il-sung regime will not invade the nation. I believe there is little chance of permanent peaceful coexistence between south and north because of their differences in political system and ideology. We have to be watchful against the fact that the north Korean Communists are trying to make full use of the current international mood for their aim to communize this whole peninsula.

5. I think our allies, especially the United States, will side with us and support us, because we assist the United States in South Vietnam from Communists' threat. Other Western nations which invested their money for the nation cannot stand by as an idle spectator with their arms folded.

The north Korean Communists cannot try to invade the nation alone because they know we are strong enough to deter their action. Red China and the Soviet Union will not allow north Korean Communists to do so because of their eased relations with the United States.

Once a war is started, Communist China and the Soviet Union may support the north Red regime at least to save their faces toward the north Korean Communists.

6. All the nation should always be vigilant against the north Korean Communists design with a perfect unity while fostering the national power. We have to beat off the north Korean Communists by ourselves, if they intrude the nation.

Mrs. Mo Yun-suk
Poet and National
Assembly member

1. I was a 40 years old woman poet living in Seoul.

2. I was broadcasting an anti-Communist poem at the KBS radio station when told of the war on the morning of June 25. Actually, I heard of suspicious Communist movements from the then Defense Minister Shin Song-mo one day before the war.

3. I had thought our soldiers were stronger than the Communists.

3. I believed we could have achieved a national unification since we had a strong leader (apparently meaning President Syngman Rhee) who

1. How old were you when the Korean War broke out in 1950? What was your occupation and address at that time?

2. When and where did you first learn of the outbreak of the war? What reactions did you have at the news?

3. Do you think that Korea would have been reunified, if the allied forces had employed the hard-line policy such as bombing of Manchuria as suggested by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur?

4. Do you think that north Korea will attempt another all-out invasion of the Republic? What are the reasons behind the answer?

5. Do you think that the Korean War cities will come to the aid of the Republic if and when she is invaded? Will Communist China and the Soviet Union also render the same assistance to Pyongyang as they did in 1950?

6. What do you think we should do to prevent another war on the peninsula?

Questionnaire



Park



Miss Mo



Lee



Underwood



Chol



Chong

could well control the unified country.

4. North Koreans' relaxation is likely since they are so much hostile. We have had changes in leadership in the south, but their (north Koreans') has been the same since the war. This means that the Communists' attempt to communize the country has remained unchanged.

5. I firmly believe in the United States. The other Korean War allies would not stay idle; I think they will support us by word and material, if not militarily. The Communist Chinese will also support the north Koreans, despite reconciliatory mood created by President Nixon's visit to Peking.

6. We should not, in the first place, let our minds loose, which is likely while a nation is achieving economic progress. I also would like to caution against expecting any big dramatic events coming out of the Red Cross meeting. The Red Cross conference is simply a small particle of a

task to be solved (for the national reunification).

Lee In-bon
Dean, Musle College,
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1. I was 37 years old and was a voice professor at the Seoul National University Musical College. I lived in Seoul.

2. I heard of the news of the Communist invasion on the day at the National Theater in which I was engaging preparations for my concert which had been slated for the evening there. I became totally embarrassed at the news much more than others in that my songs were then frequently broadcast in the anti-Communist north Korea programs of the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS).

3. I still agree with Gen MacArthur. If his strategy for recapture of the northern half was realized by the U.N. forces plus highly spirited ROK troops, the situation in the peninsula would be different now. I regret Gen. Mac-

Arthur's plan has not been materialized.

4. I rather hope to believe of no possibility. Nevertheless, what we have to worry about most is their ruthlessness backed by extreme chauvinistic causes.

5. Direct military supports from other nations either to the Republic or to the Pyongyang regime in case of another armed provocation in the future will become much more difficult to expect than they were in the Korean War two decades ago. The present international situation will not easily permit a certain country to expand military commitment overseas.

6. The people should be always on alert against the north Korean warmongers and spiritually strong to defense of their fatherland whenever the fate of the nation is at stake as the Israelis do. We should refrain ourselves from negative attitudes as we were in the 1950s.

Horace G. Underwood
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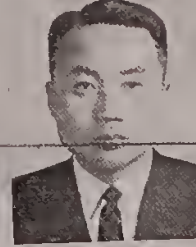
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2. At the time of the outbreak of the war I was at Taeyon beach, where our mission was holding its annual meeting. We learned of the war when a friend drove down from Seoul to tell us—it must have been about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th when he arrived. He told us that the Communists were advancing very quickly and that all Americans had been ordered to leave Korea.

In one sense we had been expecting war for over a year, so it was not very surprising. At the same time, it is always a shock when war breaks out. My main concern was for the future of Korea—I was afraid Korea would be completely overrun by the Communists, just as China had been the year before.

3. I have always felt that if MacArthur had consolidated his position on the Pyongyang-Wonsan (Suncheon-Hamhung) Line, we could easily have held it. I also thought later that a little more effort could have

(Continued on Page 41)



WARTIME LEADERS — President Syngman Rhee (third from right) and Mrs. Rhee attend a ceremony in the wartime capital of Pusan in 1950. Other attendants include

P.H. Shinicky (right), then a National Assembly leader, and Shin Song-mo (right of president Rhee), then the defense minister.

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Park Directs Curb on Seoul Population

President Park Chung Hee yesterday told the cabinet to work out comprehensive measures to check the influx of populace into the metropolitan area and insure that Seoul population will not exceed the current six million mark.

Kissinger, Tho May Hold Secret Talks in Paris

WASHINGTON (Reuter) — The White House Monday left open the possibility that presidential adviser Henry Kissinger will meet North Vietnamese officials later this week.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger will make stops in London and Paris after completing his Moscow talks to consult with Prime Minister Edward Heath and Georges Pompidou, the White House said Tuesday.

Presidential spokesman Ronald Ziegler said the U.S. government is studying a Vietnamese statement which observers noted, for the first time did not call for the resignation of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

In Paris Monday North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho said he did not rule out meetings with Dr. Kissinger soon.

Kim Leaves Seoul

Kim Song-jin, the presidential spokesman, said the Chief Executive gave the directives at a Chong Wa Dae cabinet session, emphasizing the need for "positive implementation" of policies to disperse the metropolitan populace.

He suggested that main offices of the state-run corporations be moved to provinces, where their plants are concentrated, as much as possible.

President Park stressed that the New Village (Saemaui) Movement should be pushed ahead without interruption through well planned blueprints.

He called the campaign a nationwide drive in national modernization efforts and said: "We should understand that we can hardly expect another opportunity for modernization if we fail this time in the Saemaui movement."

The President said that positive Saemaui campaign should be renewed on nationwide basis following the busy farming season and that programs should be carried out systematically.

Misled Concept

President Park criticized a "misled" concept under which one believes that changes of

2nd Red Cross Main Confab Convenes in Seoul Today

EEC Ministers Agree to Form Monetary Fund

ROME (Reuter) — Finance ministers from the 10 prospective members of the enlarged Common Market reached agreement Tuesday on the creation of a European monetary cooperation fund, West German Central Bank Governor Karl Klasesen said.

Speaking to journalists during a break in the ministers meeting Klasesen said outstanding issues had now been settled.

The fund, which could become a cornerstone for monetary integration in the enlarged EEC, would have only a relatively modest role to start with, Klasesen said.

Klasesen said it had not yet been decided when the formal decision to set up the fund would be taken but he thought it is likely it would be kept for the community's Paris summit meeting next month.

The finance ministers would discuss the timing of the official decision with their foreign affairs colleagues this afternoon.

The finance ministers and foreign ministers of the ten are meeting here in parallel this morning each discussing different aspects of economic



CALL ON KNRC PRESIDENT — Kim Young-woo (right), president of the Korean National Red Cross, shakes hands with Kim Tae-hi, north Korean Red Cross chief delegate, after he received a gift

back from the north Korean Red Cross official yesterday. Kim Tae-hi made the presentation when he paid a call on the KNRC president at his office in the afternoon.

KNRC President Receives

54 Messengers From North in Freedom Land

The north Korean Red Cross delegation yesterday came here to attend today's second round of their main talks on the issues associating with the search and reunion of 10 million displaced families.

The meeting is expected to begin with opening addresses by Lee Bum-suk, the chief delegate of the seven-man KNRC delegation, and Kim Tae-hi, Lee's north Korean counterpart who arrived in Seoul leading a 54-man north Korean party. The meeting to be held at 10 a.m. at the Ball Room of Chosun Hotel, will be relayed live by radio and TV.

In the speeches, the two chief negotiators are expected to pledge their efforts for leading the family talks to a success in response to the expectancy of the 50 million Korean people.

Like the first session held in Pyongyang on Aug. 30, the second conference is also likely to be devoted to ceremonial matters since the meeting is the first in the south.

Earlier, the two Red Cross societies mutually worked out a five-point agenda of issues

Cross talks should be devoted to the issue of separated families.

In an impromptu speech, Lee said the Red Cross talks, when successful, would serve as the stepping stone for the national unification.

Lee's north Korean counterpart Kim Tae-hi said in his arrival message that he hopes that the Red Cross meeting will lead to the eventual realization of national unification. Kim said he expects that the day will not be far away when separated families and friends will pass the road which he has trodden.

The north Korean's arrival was nationally telecast by TV and radio.

After some 30 minutes of rest at the Freedom House, the north Koreans headed for Seoul and arrived at the Tower Hotel via Muakje Pass, Tongnipmun (Independence Gate), Sajuk Tunnel, Capitol Avenue, City Hall Plaza and Toegyero.

The five-point agenda items the Red Cross delegations will discuss are the questions of:

—Tracing and notifying thereof, the whereabouts and fate of dispersed families and

Kim Leaves Seoul For U.N. Meet

Foreign Minister Kim Young-shik yesterday left for New York for consultations on a government move to defer the U.N. debate of the Korean question.

He is being accompanied on the trip by Han Woo-suk, director of the ministry's International Relations Bureau, and Pak Kon-woo, chief of the general affairs section.

In New York, the foreign minister will have consultations with the Korean mission to the United Nations and U.N. representatives of foreign countries on the government's move to keep the Korean question out of the assembly session.

He had earlier said he is confident that the U.N. General Committee will vote for the deferment of the Korean issue.

N. Koreans at Reception

Inquisitive on Things in South

Subjects were various at a reception held at Kyoghoeru Pavilion yesterday evening with some 1,000 south and north Koreans attending. The north Koreans were quite inquisitive on things in the south.

Kim Young-woo, president of the Korean National Red Cross, hosted the reception, which was described by attendants as an amicable mood, for the north Korean Red Cross delegates and accompanying members including reporters. Foreigners also were on hand at the event lasted for an hour.

Kim Tae-hi, the north Korean Red Cross chief delegate, and 53 other north Koreans were the center of concern among the attendants. They were surrounded by the people for free discussion on various subjects, both international and domestic.

Among the attendants at the reception were National Assembly members, including Chung Hae-yong, a vice National Assembly speaker, Hyon O-bong, floor leader of the Democratic Republican Party, social dignitaries and Korean and foreign pressmen.

The north Koreans were willing to answer questions and also were interested in things in the south.

In another development, Kung Sang-ho, a north Korean delegate, was discussing with Rev. Kang Sok-ju, director of the Choryejeong Buddhist Sect. Rev. Kang asked Kung whether such noted Buddhist temples as Sogwangsa in Hamgyong-do, Yujongsa in Mt. Kumgang

President Park criticized a "misled" concept under which one believes that changes at halfway in policies are allowable under democratic society even if they are formulated to genuinely serve the people's interests.

He pointed out that such concept sometimes exists in democratic society either in the face of opposition parties' objection or because of excessive nervousness over the time limit in ruling period.

Retouching on the population dispersion, the President said that the programs should be formulated in such way as to link the government's education, industry and tax policies all together.

He emphasized the necessity of such extensive steps observing that the dispersion cannot be materialized only with the setting up of green belts, check on illegal housing, or relocating factories in the local zones.

are meeting here in parallel this morning each discussing different aspects of community policy in advance of the summit, planned for Oct. 19 and 20.

The main task of the fund would be to coordinate and centralize short term credits between community central banks. There was no new apparatus envisaged for managing the fund at this stage, Klases said.

The other main role of the fund would be to centralize the operations by the central banks to keep their currencies within their special system of narrow fluctuation margins.

DeMarco Received

President Park Chung Hee yesterday received Roland R. DeMarco, visiting president of the American-Korean Foundation. Carroll B. Hodges, head of the AKF operations in Korea, accompanied DeMarco to Chong Wa Dae.

Pyongyang.

A cosy atmosphere prevailed through the VIP restaurant to the accompaniment of the melodies played by a ground of bandmen. The potted carnations and chrysanthemums around the restaurant added to the color.

Prior to attending the "copious" dinner, both delegates and consultants took cocktails while talking about various subjects on Pyongyang and the Seoul conference. Then the delegates and consultants took their seats around the square-formed table.

The participants burst into laughter when KNRC chief delegate Lee said: "This is an informal dinner. So we don't have to make any speech. Instead, let's first engage in taking meals."

His north Korean counterpart swiftly asked Lee about the difference between formal and informal dinner. Another burst of laughter ringed the restaurant when Lee answered: "It is simple. Formal dinner is with speech and informal dinner is without speech."

North Korean senior delegate Kim presented two cartons of "mangyongdae" and "kumgangsang" to Lee, other KNRC delegates and consultants.

At the dinner, O Kwang-taek, a north Korean consultant, said that Pyongyang was not so crowded as Seoul but he added that he had an impression that all people seemed to be eager for attainment of national reunification.

KNRC PRESIDENT RECEIVES North Korea R.C. Delegates

Kim Young-woo, president of the Korean National Red Cross, yesterday received a courtesy call from Kim Tae-hi, north Korean Red Cross chief delegate, six other delegates, seven consultants and one attendant at his KNRC office.

Kim expressed his gratitude for their coming to Seoul to attend the second round of the full-dress south-north Red Cross talks on the family issue today.

The KNRC president asked the north Korean delegates to do their utmost to lead the Seoul conference in successful way. He further appealed them to reap the successful results from the Red Cross talks to relieve the pains of the separated families.

The result of our effort will greatly contribute not only to unifying our people, but also our fatherland; and will remain as a historic achievement, transmitting Korea's spirit from our ancestors to our posterity, Kim said.

On behalf of the north Korean delegation, north Korea's Kim thanked him for the warm welcome extended to them by the citizens en route to their motorcade to Seoul. The north Koreans were led to the KNRC office by Lee Bum-suk, the KNRC chief negotiator.

The north Korean delegates arrived at the KNRC building at 4:30 p.m. This was their first outing since their arrival in Seoul around noon.

The visitors appeared to be relaxed when Kim Tae-hi began to converse with the KNRC president, Mrs. Yi Chong-il, the only north Korean Red Cross member, was guided by her KNRC counterpart Mrs. Chung Hee-kyung. Mrs. Yi wore Korea's traditional chima and chogori and had on white shoes.

Meanwhile north Korea's Kim said in a statement shortly after his arrival: "We all came here to attend the Red Cross talks in Seoul on the strength of the pleasure and emotion produced by the good start at the Pyongyang Red Cross conference."

He further said he would like to convey the brotherly love of the people in the north and their ardent aspiration for successful Red Cross talks to the people in the south representing all walks of life.

At the same time, he asked the KNRC authorities and the

people to extend their positive cooperation to the north Korean delegates, who were "determined" to alleviate the suffering of the dispersed families and, thereby, to lay a stepping stone for eventual reunification of Korea.

North Press Carries Seoul Dateline Story

TOKYO (UPI) — North Korea's official news agency Tuesday carried a Seoul dateline for the first time since the Korean War when it reported the arrival of the north Korean Red Cross delegation in the south Korean capital.

The Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), in a broadcast monitored here, said, "The news of the arrival of the first official delegates of the northern half of the republic... brought a great joy to the Seoul citizens and the patriots in the south."

The KCNA correspondent described the welcome and quoted from remarks made by the north's delegation head, Kim Tae-hi.

Chung, Han Hold Talks On Itinerary

Chung Choo-nyun, a delegate of the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) and concurrently its spokesman, and Han Si-hyok, a north Korean Red Cross delegate, held two rounds of the working-level meetings at the Tower Hotel yesterday.

They reportedly discussed the matter relating to the Seoul Red Cross talks and to the itinerary of the north Koreans for their four night and five days of stay in Seoul.

It was also reported that the two men talked on the composition of the agreements. While the KNRC delegation arrived in Pyongyang on Aug. 28, Chung and a north Korean Red Cross official held a similar working session at the lodging site of the KNRC delegation.

The north Koreans are to be escorted to old palaces and other historical sites while in the south.

societies mutually worked out a five-point agenda of issues to be discussed during the full-dress conference.

The 54 north Koreans arrived in Seoul around noon in the day. They were welcomed by the by-standers who lined up along the routes of the north Korean motorcade. After a rest and lunch at the Tower Hotel, the north Koreans paid a call on KNRC President Kim Young-woo at his office at the foot of Mt. Namsan.

Beginning at 7 p.m., a reception, hosted by the KNRC president, was given at the Kyoghoeru Pavilion. Also invited to the occasion were social dignitaries and leading journalists in Seoul.

Following the reception, a dinner was given at Tower Hotel for the north Koreans. It was hosted by KNRC chief delegate Lee.

The north Korean delegation members — composed of seven delegates, seven consultants, 20 attendants and 20 pressmen — crossed the "Bridge of No Return" at around 9:30 a.m. and were later greeted by KNRC chief delegate Lee Bum-suk and other Red Cross officials at the truce village.

In a welcoming speech, Lee said he joins all people in welcoming the north Korean delegates and pressmen. He said he will do his best at the Red Cross talks to alleviate the pain of separated families, and stressed he believes the Red

cross, the north Koreans and the fate of dispersed families and relatives in the south and north.

Facilitating free visits and free meetings between members of dispersed families and relatives.

Free exchange of correspondence between members of dispersed families and relatives.

Reunion of members of dispersed families according to their own will, and

Other humanitarian matters to be settled.

Two Major Parties Welcome 'Visitors'

The ruling and opposition parties yesterday welcomed the arrival of a north Korean Red Cross delegation in Seoul and expressed hope for the successful outcome of the second round of the main south-north Red Cross talks opening in the city today.

Rep. Shin Hyong-shik, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Republican Party, said "We welcome the north Korean Red Cross delegation who came to the land of freedom across the bridge of return."

He said at the same time that the ruling party hopes that the Red Cross talks will succeed to "ease the agony and sorrow" of the families separated between the south and the north, no matter how long the meetings continue.



SITE OF CONFERENCE—This is the glittering nocturnal view of Chosun Hotel (left), the site of today's south-north Red Cross main conference, and its surrounding areas.

The two Red Cross delegation members will hold their second round of the conference for the family search campaign beginning at 10 a.m. at the hotel's Ball Room.

Korea Herald Photo

The Korea Herald

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The Ice Is Broken

The tens of thousands of citizens who lined the boulevards linking the truce village to the heart of the capital city witnessed the motorcade of north Korean Red Cross representatives and their entourage with deep and mixed emotions. The psychological impact was less striking yesterday than a fortnight ago when our own Red Cross delegation crossed the demilitarized zone for the first time in over two decades. They were all impressed by the unfolding fact of life that exchange of visits between the two heretofore ideological and military adversaries could have been arranged and carried out without a hitch. The single fact alone seems to comfort the people and intensify their hope for a peaceful and reunited Korea.

The ice has been broken as our Red Cross delegation crossed and returned over the former Bridge of No Return, and its north Korean counterpart came to Seoul in our midst. To think of the many long years required to merely crack the ice, it would not be difficult to reckon what a long and rough way we have to go before the just started contact reaches anywhere. But, it also suggests that a very meaningful beginning was made against heavy odds. What is begun is not necessarily half done, however, what lies ahead may not be so prohibitively obstructive and formidable as the initial ice-breaking.

The prolonged series of preliminary talks, followed by the latest main conferences alternately hosted by the two sides, served greatly to remove the layers of mutual hatred, animosity and distrust that had accumulated in the course of a shooting conflict and later confrontation across a ceasefire line. If the two parties continue to generate and enhance the amicable and cooperative climate for talks, the settlement of search for and reunion of divided families will be likely to come in the near future. Since the aim of the Red Cross negotiations is purely humanitarian, all representatives should have no axe to grind other than a genuine concern for the sufferings of our compatriots.

The cordial and openhearted welcome people in the south are extending bears testimony to their spontaneity and willingness for receiving and working together with their fellow countrymen in the north, over and above the political and philosophical differences.

Different Sense of Value

Free Society Opens Doors

By PARK SONG-SU

The second south-north Red Cross main conference set for today bears significance in many aspects.

The occasion provides a group of north Koreans a chance to visit Seoul, to be the first north Koreans setting foot in the south on an official occasion since the division of the country for a quarter of a century.

With the visit to Seoul by 54 north Koreans through the Korean truce village of Panmunjom, the crack opened in the barrier between the two sides by NKRC delegation members on the occasion of the first Red Cross meeting in Pyongyang on Aug. 30, will become wider, observers viewed. They say "this is the start of virtual exchange of people between the two halves of Korea."

They placed another significance in the fact that delegates from the south and north are holding, for the first time in the post-World War II period, a meeting together right in the heart of their capital city. The Seoul conference will serve as an occasion for the Koreans to once again be proud that they are a homogeneous people capable of tackling things by themselves. The observers hoped that

the occasion also will give the visiting north Koreans an opportunity to see the real aspects of Seoul which hopefully will help them correct their wrong image of Seoul, if the north Koreans possess such.

The visitors, however, will not be surprised at things in Seoul such as tall buildings and other modern establishments, since they are likely to analyze them based on their "monolithic thoughts" and sense of value molded in the past 27 years under a completely different social system.

Pro-Pyongyang Reporters

Five reporters who belong to a pro-Pyongyang Korean reporters group in Japan and involved among the 20 pressmen visiting Seoul will be an exception, to some degree, the observers viewed. As they were in Japan and arrived in Pyongyang recently, their comparison of the two sides will be keener and more neutral.

This time, there will most likely be no political speeches at the opening session, unlike the first session in Pyongyang. Also out of scene will be "Mangyongdae" or "Blood Sea," the former being the sanctuarized birthplace of north Korean leader Kim Il-

sung and the latter a revolutionary opera.

The visitors are expected to see various life styles of a free country, such as miniskirts, "go go" dancing, as well as slum sections.

The Red Cross talks, first proposed by Dr. Choi Doo-sun, former NKRC president in Aug. 12 last year, and later accepted by the north Korean Red Cross society, has certainly contributed much for the creation of detente mood on the Korean peninsula, the observers added.

As an example, they were willing to cite mass releases by the north Korean authorities of 168 ROK fishermen last week.

"Who knows they (north Koreans) may also take favorable action for the Korean Air Lines crew members," the observers said. The KAL plane, passengers and crew members were hijacked to the north in 1969. All but the crew members and some passengers were released later.

The two Red Cross delegations should promptly go into substantive talks, rather than making the conference a ceremonial one, in answer to the expectations of the 50 million Korean people, the observers concluded.

Growing Nations Discuss Strategy For IMF Meeting

WASHINGTON (AP) — A select group of developing nations will gather here Wednesday to outline strategy for the upcoming annual meeting of the International Fund, which will take up the delicate question of the reform of the world monetary system.

The President of Venezuela's Central Bank, Carlos Rafael Silva, will preside over the discussions, which are to be held at IMF headquarters and are expected to last three days.

"We will attempt to reach a uniform agreement so that the developing nations will have maximum influence on the new group of 20," Silva said on his arrival here Mon-

S-N Talks Will Lead To Asia Peace: Franke

By KIM JUM-DONG

Egon Franke, the visiting inter-German relations minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, said yesterday he believes the current south-north Red Cross talks will lead to a easing tensions in the Korean peninsula and furthermore to the peace of the Far East.

"To this end," Minister Franke said, "both sides should

addition, adding that efforts based on the spirit of the joint statement should be made through dialogue and they will open up chances for talks between the south and the north in other fields.

Franke met with Premier Kim Jong-gil, Unification Minister Kim Vice Foreign Minister Yun Suk-heun and other government officials to exchange views on matters of mutual concern. He received the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Kwanghwa, from Premier Kim Monday.

He will fly to Lu Su

Highlights of S-N Red Cross Talks

Following are highlights of the south-north Korean Red Cross talks on dispersed families. — Ed.

1971

Aug. 12 — ROKNRC President Dr. Choi Doo-sun proposes, in a statement put on the air, south-north Red Cross talks to trace dispersed families and calls for the convocation of preliminary talks in Geneva before the end of October.

Aug. 14 — The NKRC broadcasts its acceptance of the ROKNRC offer and proposes to have the preliminary talks held at Panmunjom in September. The NKRC also proposes a contact between messengers for exchange of official notes.

Aug. 20 — The ROKNRC and NKRC messengers, two from each, have their first contact at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) in Panmunjom.

Aug. 21 — The ROKNRC announces its acceptance of Panmunjom as the place for the preliminary talks and offers Sept. 28 for the first preliminary talks. The ROKNRC also proposes that each delegation at the preliminary talks be composed of five delegates.

Aug. 26 — Messengers have their second contact.

Aug. 27 — The NKRC proposes Sept. 20 for the first preliminary talks.

Aug. 28 — The ROKNRC accepts the NKRC counterproposal on the date for the first preliminary talks.

Aug. 30 — Messengers have their third contact.

Sept. 1 — The ROKNRC creates a conference secretariat for the Red Cross talks and appoints Chong Woo-joon, ret. as director general and Chung Choo-nyun as spokesman.

session of the preliminary talks convenes at 11 a.m. at the NNSC conference room. The two sides agree to respectively set up permanent liaison offices, with direct telephone lines linking them.

Sept. 22 — The ROKNRC and the NKRC respectively set up permanent liaison offices at Panmunjom, the former at the "Freedom House" and the latter at the "Panmunkak." The first exchange of dialogues through the direct telephone lines takes place on the day between the two offices.

Sept. 29 — The ROKNRC proposes, at the second plenary session of the preliminary talks, that the full-dress talks be held in Seoul and Pyongyang, and the NKRC suggests Panmunjom as the place for the full-dress talks.

Oct. 6 — The two sides agree at the third plenary session of the preliminary talks to have the full-dress talks held alternately in Seoul and in Pyongyang. The NKRC demands that the date for the first full-dress talks be rearranged to Dec. 10, 1971. The ROKNRC suggests that the first full-dress talks be held within one month after the conclusion of the preliminary talks.

Oct. 26 — The two sides agree at the sixth plenary session to shelve the question of fixing the date for the first full-dress talks. The two sides respectively submit their own agenda proposals, which read as follows:

ROKNRC proposal:
1. The question of ascertaining the fate and whereabouts of members of the dispersed families in the south and north, and the question of transmitting information thereof.

2. The question of exchange of correspondence between members of the dispersed families in the south and north.

3. The question of facilitating meetings and mutual visits between members of the dispersed families in the south and north.

4. The question of reunion of members of the dispersed families in the south and north.

5. Other subsidiary matters requiring settlement.

Dec. 3 — The ROKNRC submits at the 11th plenary session a revised agenda offer, taking up the question of relatives along with the question of dispersed families.

Dec. 10 — The NKRC offers at the 12th plenary session a revised agenda proposal, dropping the question of friends. However, the NKRC replaces the "mutual visits" and the "meetings" in the original proposal with "free travels," and demands a prior agreement on it.

1972

Feb. 3 — The two sides offer their second revised agenda proposals respectively.

Feb. 17 — The two sides agree at the 19th plenary session to hold closed-door working-level meetings to finalize the formulation of the agenda and the wording of items.

Feb. 21 — The two sides hold the first closed-door working level meeting.

June 5 — The two sides reach full accord on the agenda of the full-dress talks at the 13th working-level talks.

June 15 — The ROKNRC and the NKRC delegates formally adopt at the 20th plenary session a five-point agenda of the full-dress talks.

July 10 — The ROKNRC proposes at the 21st plenary session to have each of the two Red Cross organizations represented at the full-dress talks by a delegation of seven delegates no more than 20 attendants and a group of support personnel. The NKRC, on the other hand, suggests that each delegation shall be made of five to seven delegates, with the head of each Red Cross organization as chief delegate. The two sides agree to fix the number of delegates of each delegation to seven.

July 14 — The ROKNRC proposes at the 22nd plenary session to have the chief delegate of each delegation appointed among the head and deputy head of each organization, and the NKRC accepts it. The NKRC raises a new issue of having each delegation accompany a group of five to seven advisers, which will include representatives of government, legislature and political parties of each area. The ROKNRC

...the... of... their fellow countrymen in the north, over and above the existing political and philosophical differences, which will, we hope, eventually give way to the integrity and dignity of the nation. There are no reservations which might inhibit us from showing this open and free society to the representatives of the north Korean Red Cross and press. Their exposure to and familiarization with the true scenes and minds here outside of the conference table will prove a highly instrumental factor in deepening mutual understanding and fellowship between the long-estranged parts.

The first round of exchange visits of Red Cross delegates is more or less ceremonial and social. Impatience and buoyancy will hardly hasten the talks toward an immediate and tangible success. At the same time, no more time should be lost beating around the bush. It is time that representatives from both sides get down to the business of realizing the given objectives. The trail for the ultimate reunification of the peninsula will not be blazed unless and until the entire nation, as well as the representatives, prove patient, sincere and dedicated enough to bring the current humanitarian undertaking to fruition.

Domestic Press Viewpoints

On Yomuri Shimbum

First of all, we feel unhappy about the government action taken against the Japanese daily Yomuri Shimbum that included closure of the daily's Seoul branch office.

We, however, are indignant at the unbelievable article carried in a special edition of the paper's weekly.

Not to quote the words of the article, the story written by a member of the daily editorial section who has been to north Korea is so distorted that we cannot help doubt even the daily's biased attitude toward the Republic of Korea. We, at the same time, regret violent actions committed by a group of people in Seoul at the Japanese Embassy Saturday, because the mistake was committed by a Japanese daily, not by the Japanese government. In this sense, we should be proud in protesting. —SEUL SHINMUN

Will to Fight

When we talk about sports games, we often say that participation in the games is significant, rather than who will win or lose.

But in reality, athletes take part in games to win those who lose the match would feel sorry because of it. Their country and their people would feel the same.

Our athletes fought losing games in the Munich Olympics. The country sent a so-called crack team of 62 players to Munich. They will return with only one silver medal. The outcome is too disappointing.

Most noticeable was a good fight made by Korea's women volleyball players who ranked fourth in the games.

This means that the short heights and small body frames of Korean players cannot be the convincing reason for losing the games in competition with taller foreign athletes, an excuse made in the past by players returning from international matches.

The problem is, we believe, that the Korean athletes lacked the stamina and will to fight.

The sports association, the government and other authorities concerned should improve the system of school physical education. Fair selection of athletes who will take part in international games is also desirable. —DONG-A ILBO

Reds Scored Higher

The Munich Olympics shocked us all in many respects. Aside from the Arab guerrilla attack and the issue of the white Rhodesian athletes, in such divided countries as Korea and Germany the Communist sides invariably got better marks than the other sides.

It is a matter of sincere regret that sportsmen of the free world gained such poor scores although we expected some of these effects in light of the fact that the Communist athletes are professionals while those of the free camp are amateurs. Things, however, are more miserable when we compare the points won by our side with those of north Korea. —JOONG-ANG ILBO

have maximum influence on the new group of 20," Silva said on his arrival here Monday.

LETTERS

Further Clarification

To the Editor:

Mr. C. Greg Wadas' comments on my article "Electric Eyes" (Herald Sept. 9) requires further clarification for me.

First, I used the word "presumptuous" to limit my observation of the north from the coverage by electric eyes. Thus, I have only commented on the limited aspects viewed of the north from the scenes relayed by electric eyes, requiring no substantial proof.

Second, my reference to the home media coverage "during" the Red Cross talks being held in Pyongyang clearly stated that the home media overplayed the news to the extent it had neglected the flood victims at home. This statement has no relevance whatsoever to Mr. Wadas' criticism.

Third, Mr. Wadas states that my comments are "dogmatic and unsubstantiated." If he asks what specific statement I made which is dogmatic or needs substantiation, I'm ready to answer.

But, I truly appreciate his comments, without which I might have not realized my limitation and faults. Lee Sun-bae Shinchong-dong, Seoul

A Horsefly

How healthy are the Korean people?

If the official budget for public health serves as a yardstick at all, the Koreans should be considered much healthier than they appear to be—so much so that they should be immune to most epidemics and the aggravating pollution.

The 1973 national budget bill, now awaiting National Assembly deliberations, allocates a smaller share to the Health-Social Affairs Ministry than the current year's. Since no explanation for the unprecedented shrink is available at once, one cannot but conclude that the health standard of the people has soared so high as to make do with less money.

The cutdown amounts to a little over 35 million won, which will not mean much anyway. The root of concern lies in the inadequate scale of the appropriations as a whole. For example, the

"To this end," Minister Franke said, "bilateral talks carry out the Red Cross talks with sincerity based on a humanitarian attitude."

He made the remarks in an interview with The Korea Herald. The minister came to Korea Sunday for a five-day visit at the invitation of Unification Minister Kim Yong-son.

He said he is glad to hear and see personally what is going on in Seoul regarding the Red Cross conference and added that his visit to Korea this time is "all the more significant."

The 59-year-old minister described the welcoming of the north Korean delegates by the Seoul citizens as a "very good sign" and said that he hopes the Red Cross talks will succeed for the reunion of the separated families in the two parts of the peninsula.

Saying that progress in the talks is yet to be seen and that the road to the territorial reunification faces numerous obstacles, Franke, a member of the German Social Democratic Party, said the ultimate goal of the people will become bright when the delegates of both Red Crosses push ahead the historical conference step by step with patience and in earnest.

The minister, who deals with unification and other matters concerning West and East Germany, observed that the July 4 south-north joint communique must have laid a corner stone for the unifica-

Premier Kim Monday,

to visit vocational school built there with German assistance. Tomorrow, Franke will give a lecture at the National Unification Board and hold a news conference before leaving Korea.

Duk-hyun (deputy chief and concurrently spokesman—Cho Myong-il, Lee Chong-hak and Suh Sung-chul. Sept. 16—The ROKNRC sets up an advance camp only a couple of miles short of the DMZ from Seoul. Sept. 20—The first plenary

dispersed in the south and north. 2. The question of effecting free exchange of correspondence between members of the families, relatives and friends dispersed in the south and north. 3. The question of searching

representatives of government, legislature and political parties of each area. The ROKNRC opposes to the NKRC suggestion for fear of political complication.

July 19 — The two sides adopt a ROKNRC counterproposal at the 23rd plenary session, thus allowing each delegation to take, if necessary, a group of no more than seven "advisers," who will offer advice, when consulted, to their own delegates. The two sides also agree to hold the first full-dress talks on August 5, 1972, either in Seoul or Pyongyang.

July 27 — The first closed-door working-level session fails to produce agreement on procedural matters.

Aug. 5 — The initial agreement to have the first full-dress talks on Aug. 5, 1972, turns out a paper agreement as the working-level sessions continue to remain in deadlock.

Aug. 9 — The two sides announce full agreement on an 18-point rules of procedure for the full-dress talks at the 3rd working-level session. The package rules of procedure include agreements to hold the first full-dress talks on Aug. 30, 1972, in Pyongyang, with the second one in Seoul.

Aug. 11 — The preliminary talks come to a successful end after clearing all the stumbling blocks for the full-dress talks.

Aug. 29 — Korean National Red Cross party members, composed of delegates, consultants, attendants and pressmen numbering 54 in all, arrive at Pyongyang, north Korea, in the afternoon after leaving Seoul earlier in the day via Panmunjon, for the first south-north Red Cross conference.

Aug. 30 — The first south-north Red Cross full-dress conference held at Taedonggong Hall in Pyongyang.

Aug. 31 — Sept. 1 — The KNRC members go on sight-seeing tours as arranged by the north Koreans.

Sept. 2 — The KNRC team members return to Seoul.

The '74 Steak Exposition

Art Buchwald



FLUSHING, N.Y. — "Ladies and gentlemen, we are standing here on the floor of Joe's Meat Market on Main Street, where the 1974 Prime Steak Exposition is being held. With me is Joe Barnside, proprietor of Joe's Meat Market and considered one of the greatest authorities on beef in New York.

"Mr. Barnside, it says here in the program that there is at least \$10 million worth of steak being displayed here at the exposition."

"That's correct, Charley. We have 30 Brink's men guarding all the glass cases where our meat is on exhibit, and Lloyd's of London, which is insuring the exposition, has sent over its own people to protect the show."

"How many steaks are you displaying?" "There are 100 pieces in all. But each one is a rare item that cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world. Over here, for example, is a choice New York strip weighing two pounds."

"How much is that worth if someone wanted to buy it?"

"That steak would go for \$100,000 at today's prices. But if someone were to purchase it and freeze it, I'm certain it would double in value in another year."

"What makes steaks so expensive, Mr. Barnside?"

"Well it's like with diamonds — supply and demand. The more people who want steak, the higher the price. Many people used to buy it to eat. Now they buy it for an investment."

"You mean there are collectors of steaks?" "I should say so. The Mellon Collection of Beef is estimated to be worth \$50 million. At a recent auction at Safeway a small rib eye steak from an unknown steer was sold to Henry Ford for \$350,000."

"This is a magnificent piece in this case." "That's the famous LBJ Porterhouse. It

weighs five pounds and comes from Texas. I'm asking \$800,000 for it." "I imagine it's hard to find a buyer at those prices."

"Are you kidding? I could have sold it last week, but I wanted to keep it for the exposition. I know three people who would take it now, sight unseen, fat and all."

"I see quite a crowd around that glass case over there."

"That's where we're showing a priceless pair of T-bone steaks. There are only two others like them in the entire world — they are in Argentina's national museum. J. Paul Getty has offered us \$1 million for them, but Aristotle Onassis has asked us not to sell them until he can get here and put in a bid."

"It gives one goose pimples just to think of it, Mr. Barnside, don't you get nervous knowing you're responsible for all this?" "To me, it's just meat. I've been handling it all my life."

"Let me ask you this. Why is one sirloin worth \$250,000 and another sirloin of the same weight worth only \$30,000?"

"It's in the cutting of the meat. A butcher has only one crack at a sirloin. If he misses his mark with his cleaver by so much as 1/100th of an inch, he can ruin the steak forever."

"Where is the most expensive piece of meat in the whole exhibit?"

"Over here in this room. It's the famous Kansas City Filet Mignon. Notice we've set it in a necklace of fufe gras."

"God, it's magnificent! I see it has a price tag of \$2,500,000."

"Yes, but it's been sold."

"To whom?" "Richard Burton bought it for Elizabeth Taylor's next birthday present." (EFS)

PEANUTS



NOW 5 ALL CARGO FLIGHTS A WEEK TO NEW YORK FLYING TIGERS 23-8271/5



OLYMPIAD ENDS — The flags of all 123 nations which participated in the 20th Olympic Games enter the stadium Monday night during the closing ceremony.

40 World Records Set In Olympic Games

MUNICH (UPI) — The following 40 world records were established during the two weeks of the 20th Olympic Games.

Swimming

United States (Nelson, Kemp, Barkman and Babashoff) women's 4 x 100-meter freestyle in 3:55.19
Shane Gould, Australia, women's 400-meter freestyle, 4:19.04
Nobutak Taguchi, Japan, men's 100-meter breaststroke, 1:49.94
Andrea Gyarmati, Hungary, women's 100-meter butterfly 1:03.5

Gall Neall, Australia, women's 400-meter medley 5:02.97
Mark Spitz, U.S., men's 100-meter butterfly, 54.27
United States (Kinsella, Tyler, Gentry and Spitz), men's 4 x 200-meters relay 7:35.73.

Shane Gould, Australia, women's 200-meter freestyle, 2:03.56
Shane Gould, Australia, women's 200-meter medley, 2:23.07

Mark Spitz, U.S., men's 200-meter butterfly, 2:00.7
United States (Edgar, Murphy, Heidenreich and Spitz), men's 4 x 100-meter freestyle, 3:26.42

Mark Spitz, U.S., men's 200-meter freestyle, 1:52.78
United States (Stamm, Bruce Spitz and Heidenreich), 4 x 100-meter medley relay, 3:48.2

Track & Field

East Germany (Kaesling, Guehna, Seidler and Zehrt), 4 x 400-meter relay, 3:23.0.
Ludmila Bragina, USSR, women's 1,500 meters 4:01.4
Lasse Viren, Finland, men's 10,000 meters, 27:38.4
John Akil-bus, Uganda, men's 400-meter hurdles, 47.82

Nikolai Avilov, USSR, men's pentathlon, 8,454 points
Nadezhda Obzhova, USSR, women's shot put, 21.03 m (69 ft)

Shooting

Li Ho-jun north Korea, small bore rifle prone, 599 points
Angelo Scalzone, Italy, TAP, 199 points, John Writer, U.S., rifle three positions 1,166 points

Weightlifting

Imre Focld, Hungary, bantam weight, snatch 107.5kg (237 lbs.)
Darmukharbi Kirzhin, USSR, lightweight, snatch 135 kg (298 lbs.)

Jordan Bikov, Bulgaria, middleweight, snatch 140 kg (309 lbs.)

Final Medal Standings

MUNICH (AP) — Final list of medal winners in the 20th Olympic Games, which closed

Soviet's Venus 8 Relays Data on Ringed Planet

MOSCOW (AP) — Some sunlight does penetrate the dense, seething clouds surrounding Venus, and the planet's surface was granite rocks very similar to those on Earth, Soviet newspapers said.

The papers carried a lengthy detailed summation of data from the flight of Venus 8, which parachuted through Venus' clouds July 22, made a soft landing, and transmitted radio signals a record-breaking 50 minutes from the planet's sizzling surface.

"The key question during the landing of the station Venus 8," the summation said "was whether the sunlight reaches the surface of the planet or whether it is absorbed completely by the atmosphere and the clouds."

The article—also carried by the official news agency, Tass—said a photometer aboard the Venus 8 landing capsule received data "from the beginning of the descent to the touchdown."

After one group of autopsies, PHS doctors reported, "In 29 (30.4 per cent) of the 92 syphilitic patients examined at autopsy, syphilitic involvement of the cardiovascular or the central nervous system was established as the primary cause of death."

Lavelle's Chiefs Under Fire in U.S. Senate Probe

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Senate inquiry into Gen. John D. Lavelle's air war against North Vietnam started Monday with a senator saying it was incredible others did not know of the unauthorized raids.

Whether such Lavelle supporters as Gen. Creighton Abrams or Adm. John McCain did know of at least 28 raids ordered by Lavelle last winter and spring is the point of the armed Services Committee probe in the minds of some senators.

After a closed staff briefing of committee members, Sen. Stuart Symington said, "What I'm interested in is the entire command."

"It's incredible to me that these operations could have been run without the knowledge of superiors of subordinate," said Symington.

Tuskegee Study Reports Prove Deaths Caused by Syphilis

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reports written by doctors in charge of a federal syphilis experiment show that at least 28 of the Alabama black men used in the study died as a direct result on untreated syphilis. And it is possible the figure could be close to 100 men.

Officials of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS), which conducted the experiment called the Tuskegee Study, said previously that seven men died as a result of untreated syphilis.

In the 40-year Tuskegee Study, at least 431 Macon County, Ala., black men were denied treatment for syphilis so that PHS doctors could determine through eventual autopsy what damage the untreated disease had done to their bodies.

From a 1946 report: "Examination ... did reveal evidence of arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries) more frequently in the syphilitic than in the control (non-syphilitic) group ..."

"A significantly greater percentage of the syphilitic cases than of the controls gave evidence of abnormal conditions of the lymph nodes ..."

"The syphilitics exhibited more loss of vision at all ages than did the controls ..."

"It is clear that in the absence of treatment the person infected with syphilis, even though he may escape the late crippling manifestations which lead directly to death, still runs a considerable risk of having his life span shortened by other fatal conditions. In addition, he can expect to experience more manifestations of ill health of all kinds than do uninfected persons."

The Tuskegee Study, disclosed last July by the Associated Press, currently is under investigation by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A report is due in November.

Librarian Convention Scheduled in Taegu

The 11th nationwide Librarians' Convention will be held at Kyemyong College of Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto, for three days beginning tomorrow under the theme "Utilization of Information and National Development."

figure probably is higher since some early participants in the study were dropped from sight and were replaced — 74 survived, meaning at least 537 have died.

If the 30.4 per cent syphilis-caused death rate found for the first 92 men autopsied held true for the entire deceased portion of study population, the toll of men who died of untreated syphilis would be 107.

In addition to the high death rate, the reports detailed a grim series of side effects suffered by participants in the Tuskegee Study, which began in 1932 and continues to this day.

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ART FESTIVAL — Premier Kim Jong pil (second from left) and Education Minister Min Kwan-shik (fourth from left), together with other officials, look at drawings of collegians as the week-long art exhibition opened at the Kyongshok Palace yesterday. Also displayed are photos, handicraft and calligraphic works.

Prime Target of Commandos Jordan's Hussein: Anderson

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Columnist Jack Anderson Monday charged that King Hussein of Jordan was the principal target of the Palestinian Black September commando group.

In the Washington Post Monday, Anderson said CIA intelligence men learned of the plot from inside the secret service of Al Fatah, the military wing of the Palestinian resistance.

Anderson said that behind the plan was the head of Palestinian Special Services, Fakhri Al Amari, who had masterminded a series of assassinations, kidnappings, sabotage and other acts of terrorism.

The aim was to kill King Hussein the next time he travelled abroad, the columnist maintained.

He said that the plan involved one of King Hussein's personal pilots, Captain Al Husayni, who also flies for Jordan's National Airline.

Anderson said that Capt. Husayni's role was to supply the Palestinians with "intelligence on the exact flight date when the king next flies, including the Amman take-off

Panama House Votes to Nix Canal Treaty

and any planned stops en route."

CAIRO (Reuters) — The Palestinian commandos who raided the Israeli Olympic team in Munich last Tuesday wrote a will a few hours beforehand apologizing to the world's athletes for interrupting their games, it was revealed here Monday night.

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LATE BASEBALL

By the Associated Press
Monday

News Vignettes

By the Associated Press
Monday

3:26 42
 Mark Spitz, U.S., men's 200-meter freestyle, 1:52.78
 United States (Stamm, Bruce, Spitz and Heidenreich), 4 x 100-meter medley relay, 3:48.16
 Mike Burton, U.S., men's 1,500-meter, freestyle, 15:52.56
 Karen Moe, U.S., women's 200-meter butterfly 2:15.37
 Melissa Belote, U.S., women's 200-meter backstroke 2:19.19
 Mark Spitz, U.S., men's 100-meter, freestyle, 51.22
 Gunnar Larsson, Sweden, mens 200-meter medley, 2:07.17
 Keene Unogamer, U.S., women's 800-meter freestyle, 8:53.68
 John Hencken, U.S. mens 200-meter breaststroke, 2:21.55
 Catherine Carr, U.S., women's 100-meter breaststroke.
 Marymi Aoki, Japan, women's 100-meter butterfly, 1:03.13.58

Final medal standings

MUNICH (AP) — Final list of medal winners in the 20th Olympic Games, which closed Monday:		G. S. B. Total
Russia	50 27 22 99	
United States	33 31 30 94	
East German	20 23 23 66	
West Germany	13 11 16 40	
Japan	13 8 8 29	
Australia	8 7 2 17	
Poland	7 5 8 30	
Hungary	6 13 18 35	
Bulgaria	6 10 5 21	
Italy	5 3 10 18	
Sweden	4 6 6 16	
Britain	4 5 9 18	
Romania	3 1 4 8	
Cuba	3 1 4 8	
Holland	3 1 1 5	
France	2 4 7 13	
Czechoslovakia	2 4 2 8	
Kenya	2 3 4 9	
Yugoslavia	2 1 4 7	
Norway	2 1 1 4	
North Korea	1 1 3 5	
New Zealand	1 1 1 3	
Uganda	1 1 1 3	
Denmark	1 1 1 3	
Switzerland	— 3 3 3	
Canada	— 2 3 5	
Iran	— 2 1 3	
Belgium	— 2 2 2	
Greece	— 2 2 2	
Austria	— 1 2 3	
Mexico	— 1 1 1	
Pakistan	— 1 1 1	
Tunisia	— 1 1 1	
Argentina	— 1 1 1	
Korea	— 1 1 1	
Lebanon	— 1 1 1	
Turkey	— 1 1 1	
Mongolia	— 1 1 1	
Brazil	— — 2 2	
Ethiopia	— — 2 2	
Spain	— — 2 2	
Jamaica	— — 1 1	
India	— — 1 1	
Niger Republic	— — 1 1	
Ghana	— — 1 1	
Nigeria	— — 1 1	

command...
 "It's incredible to me that these operations could have been run without the knowledge of superiors of subordinate," said Symington, a former Secretary of the Air Force.

Tokya Residents Can Dial for News

TOKYO (AP) — Residents of Tokyo now can dial a telephone number any time of the day or night and hear a two and one-half minute summary of domestic news.
 The service, inaugurated Monday, is provided by four major dailies—the Asahi, Yomiuri, Mainichi and Sankei Shimbuns—and financed by advertisements which are interspersed in the news reports, officials said.
 Officials say 600 persons can phone in simultaneously and listen to the news summaries which are taped and updated every hour. The four dailies take turns selecting and providing news for the summaries.
 The reports deal with political, economical, social and sports events in Japan. But officials say they may also include a foreign news item if it is of great importance.

Japanese Guitarist To Give Concert
 Udegawa Teichi, a noted Japanese classic guitarist will play a charity concert for flood victims under the sponsorship of the International Arts and Culture Promotion Association, 7 p.m., Sunday at Citizens Hall.
 The 37-year-old musician, who studied guitar from A. Segovia in Madrid, Spain, and is a two-time winner of the National Contest for Guitarists in Japan, will perform F. Rameau's two Minutes, J.S. Bach's Suites No. 3 for Violin and Cello and seven other works at the concert.

Paris Burglars Steal Art Worth \$400,000
 PARIS (AP) — Burglars stole 11 paintings valued at about \$400,000 from a Paris art gallery during the weekend, police said Monday.
 The works stolen were four Vlamincs, three Ultrillos, and one painting each by Picasso, Pissaro, Derain and Sisley.
 Police said the thieves drilled through a wall joining the gallery to a shop being remodelled.
 In another weekend art theft, painting valued at \$200,000 including a Renoir and several Dutch and Flemish minor masters were stolen from a doctor's home in suburban Enghien during 30 minutes in which the doctor and his wife were out shopping.

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row under the theme "Utilization of Information and National Development."
 The convention will be sponsored by the Korean Librarians' Association and the Council of Korean Libraries.
 A keynote speech will be given by Han Sang-jun, director of the Korean Institute of Science and Technology, while Yi Song-gun, president of Yonagan University will speak on "Modern Korean Society and Cultural Heritage."
 The council will also observe the 18th Book Week with various lecture and discussion programs from Sept. 24-30.

U.S. Pianist Opens Concert Here Tuesday
 Agustin Anievas, an internationally-acclaimed American concert pianist will present a concert under the direction of Hong Yon-jaek of the National Symphony Orchestra, 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, at Citizens Hall.
 The young pianist who was hailed as one who plays the most beautiful piece of music in the world, by noted American music critics, will perform Schubert's Fantasia in C Major op 15 (Wanderer), Brahms' Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Handel and Chopin's Polonaise in A-Flat Major op 53 in the concert.
 Anievas was born in New York City and began his piano study at the age of three and a half under his mother's teaching, performed at the Pan American Union in Washington D.C., as a nine-year-old boy.



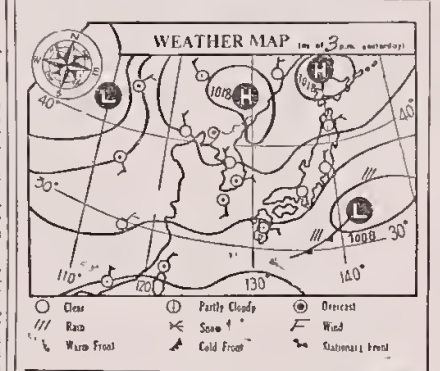
LATE BASEBALL
 By the Associated Press
Monday
 American League
 Baltimore 3, Milwaukee 2
 Cleveland 6, Boston 5
 Minnesota 2, Oakland 1 (1st)
 Minnesota 3, Oakland 2 (2nd)
 Chicago 2, Kansas city 1
 New York 4, Detroit 2 (6 Inn.)
 Other clubs not scheduled.
 National League
 New York 4, Philadelphia 2
 Montreal 4, St. Louis 0
 Houston at Los Angeles
 Other clubs not scheduled.

Int'l Media Seminar Opened in Seoul
 CHUNCHON — The Fourth International Seminar on Mass Media was opened under the auspices of the Dong-A Ilbo at Sejong Hotel yesterday.
 Kim Sang-man, president publisher of the daily, stressed the important role of pressmen in the current rapidly changing world situation in his opening address.
 For the three-day seminar, communications scholars including Prof. Edwin Emery of the University of Minnesota, Sheldon Renan of University of California and Sujimura Akira of Tokyo University will discuss mass media's function of criticism and their influence on arts and education.

CALENDAR
 —Universities' Art Exhibition celebrating the third nation wide universities' culture and art festival, daily through Sunday, at the National Museum of Fine Arts in Kyongbok Palace.
 —"Il Trovatore," an operatic work will be presented by Chak-yong Opera Company, today through Sunday 7:30 p.m., at Citizens Hall.
 —Print Art Work Exhibition by Lee Sng-il with 23 works, daily through Monday at the International Art Gallery in Bando Arcade.
 —Class on embroidery for tapestry, mattress and cushion under the sponsorship of the Seoul IWCA, from Thursday Sept. 15, 18, and Sept. 19, at the YWCA. A fee of 600 won is required.
 —Lecture on the inchon Landing given by Alan M. MacDougall under the sponsorship of the Royal Asiatic Society, today 7:32 p.m. at Hankuk Ilbo auditorium.

chestra. legislative powers.

News Vignettes
Retiree to Get Donkey
 By the United Press International
 ENGLAND — The boys at the brewery made the mistake when they asked Max Fairclife what he wanted as a retirement gift. "I want a donkey," said Max, 65.
 A company spokesman said Sunday Max will get his wish. The donkey will join the pigeons, tropical fish, hamsters and bees he keeps at his home.
Butterfly Wedded
 ENGLAND — The bride had a case of butterflies all right — but not in her stomach, instead, 22-year-old Corinne Hicks wore them, all 2,000 of them, fluttering about when she married childhood sweetheart Paul Smith Sunday.
 "My father raises them," said Corinne. "The church doesn't allow confetti, so we decided on the butterflies, as a substitute. It was lovely."
Gypsies Fete 4 Days
 SPAIN — Two young gypsies, a boy from Oreense and a girl from Yugo, married Sunday after observing the traditional four-day nuptial rites of the gypsies.
 During these four days the bride was kept locked in a room and the groom chained to the leg of a table. Meanwhile, the guests were busy eating their way through a short, four goats, six cats and thirty chickens.
Family Planning
 NEW DELHI — A male customer, expecting some change for the stamps he bought at the post office, was given a condom instead, the Indian Express reported Sunday.
 The nationally circulated newspaper said the post office clerk told the irate customer family planning officials had left a large supply of condoms with the request that they be passed out to stamp buyers.



Today's Weather Outlook
 Seoul Area and Chungchong Provinces: Becoming cloudy. High 26°C (79°F), Low 17°C (63°F).
 Cholla Provinces: Increasingly cloudy. High 26°C (79°F), Low 18°C (61°F).
 Kyongsang Provinces: Possible showers. High 28°C (82°F), 17°C (63°F).
 Kangwon-do: Clear to cloudy. High 26°C (79°F), Low 17°C (63°F).
 Cheju-do: Cloudy with possible rains. High 26°C (79°F), 17°C (63°F).
 Sunrise — 6:12 a.m., Sunset — 6:43 p.m.
 High tide — 7:49 a.m., 8:17 p.m., Low tide — 1:55 a.m., 1:58 p.m.

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Mixed Feelings and Curiosity

Northerners Given Warm Welcome

A large crowd of curious people yesterday witnessed the arrival into the Korean capital city of Seoul by a group of 54 north Koreans aboard sedans and buses.

As the news spread that the north Koreans left Panmunjom at around 10:50 a.m. for Seoul, pedestrians in downtown Seoul began to gather along the routes through which the motorcade carrying the north Koreans were to pass.

The pedestrians pausing to get a glimpse of the north Koreans increased gradually and by the time the north Koreans reached the city, the streetsides of the Capitol Avenue were crowded by people, many of them were taking advantage of their lunch hours.

As the motorcade passed, many of the citizens raised their hands and extended a hearty welcome to the "brethren from the north."

The motorcade was headed by the limousine carrying Lee

Bum-suk, the Korean National Red Cross chief delegate, and Kim Tae-hi, Lee's north Korean counterpart. The visiting north Koreans shared the cars together with their counterparts from the hosting KNRC.

In response to the welcome by the citizens, those inside the automobiles made reciprocal gestures.

The motorcade reached the Tower Hotel near Changchung Gymnasium at 12.16 p.m. after driving past the usually traffic heavy downtown Seoul. Traffic was partially controlled.

Traffic policemen had a hard time controlling the traffic in the vicinity of the KNRC building on the foot of Mt. Namsan as many people gathered there, apparently also to look at the north Korean delegates as the latter paid a call on KNRC President Kim Young-woo later in the day.

A 55-year-old woman, who

said she was from Wonsan, a port city in north Korea, said she wished to see what expressions the north Koreans would bear upon arrival in bustling Seoul. "They appeared to be happy," she commented.

Another pedestrian, identified as Kim Hong-jin of Yongdungpo, after witnessing the arrival of the north Koreans said "we have to receive them with brotherly love and let them have every opportunity to see the city as they wish."

An older woman, who was among the people gathered around the KNRC building area, said she felt some nostalgic sentiment by looking at the people from the north. "I am a refugee, and am one of those who ardently desires the early conclusion of the Red Cross talks, so that we can meet our family members left in the north."

The motorcade which left Panmunjom at 10:50 a.m., crossed Freedom Bridge in about 15 minutes and drove toward Seoul via Muosan and through Tongilro (Unification Road) before entering the northern outskirts of Seoul.

The north Koreans appeared to be eager in looking at the new scene lying ahead of them. Many of the north Korean photographers and reporters continuously took "pictures of the south."

Set up alongside the highway were many commercial signboards. Rice in the paddies was now becoming yellowish as the harvest season approaches.

When the conductress of the press bus said they are now passing the Imjin River, the north Koreans photographers all began to shoot at the bridge. Oh Ki-ok, a reporter from the pro-Pyongyang Chosun News Agency in Japan, said, "It is my first visit to Seoul. I feel I am in Japan."

Ko Myong-chol, the managing editor of the north Korean Central News Agency, after looking around through the bus windows, said, "Not many trees on the mountains."

The north Koreans took note of the sketches of the towns and other environment. When the by-standers grew larger from Kupabal, the north Koreans appeared to be excited and lost words for a while.



AT RECEPTION — North Korean Red Cross society members mingle with the guests during a reception held at Kyonghobu pavilion behind the Capitol building yesterday evening. The reception was

hosted by Kim Young-woo, president of the Korean National Red Cross. Kim Tae-hi (far right, foreground), chief delegate of the north Korean Red Cross delegation, is seen chatting with a guest.

Korea Herald Photos



NORTH KOREAN PHOTOGRAPHER — Jutting out of a speeding bus and holding his glasses by left hand a north Korean photographer appears to be determined to record everything in the south as he enters Seoul as a member of a 54-man north Korean Red Cross delegation.

North Koreans Extend

Hanil Industry Next

Ssangyong Co. Tops Net FX Earning List

Exporters of cement and textiles earned more foreign exchange than other export manufacturers during the first half of this year, according to the Commerce-Industry Ministry yesterday.

In order of "earning rate," the Ssangyong Cement Industrial Co. topped by earning \$16,040,000 in net profit from total exports of \$16,890,000 during the first six months.

The firm's export volume, however, was sixth in rank among the leading exporters during the period.

The Hanil Synthetic Fiber Industrial Co. followed with \$13,360,000 in net earnings out total exports of \$19,090,000.

The third in rank was the Dae Woo Industrial Co., which netted \$9,600,000 out of total exports of \$19,280,000.

In contrast, the Tongmyong Timber Co., which exported the largest volume of \$22,990,000 during the January-June period, earned only \$4,500,000, ranking sixth in the earning rate. The low earning rate was due to timber for the production of plywood.

The Yonghap Mulsan Co., the second largest exporter, also earned only \$4,460,000 from total exports of \$21,870,000. The earning rate was seventh in rank.

The Daehan Nongsan Co.,

the third largest exporter, was fifth in rank with earnings of only \$5,070,000 from total exports of \$20,390,000.

Trade Balance Tips Favorably At \$9.5 Million

The nation's trade balance between exports and imports registered \$9,500,000 in the black during July, the first time since 1968, according to the monthly trade statistics yesterday.

The foreign exchange receipts in the "current" account amounted to \$1,059,700,000 during the January-July period in contrast with the payments totaling \$1,050,200,000, representing the aforementioned favorable balance.

The trade balance was due to the rising visible and invisible exports and the import restraint made possible by the development of import-substitute industries as well as the rising cost of imported materials.

The nation's trade balance incurred a deficit of \$125 million in 1968, \$24,500,000 in 1969, \$69 million in 1970 and \$150 million in 1971.

Names of Pressmen, Entourage From North

The Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) yesterday revealed the names of 20 north Korean pressmen and 20 attendants to the north Korean Red Cross delegates.

Included in the reporters staff is Ko Myong-chol, editor of the north Korean Central News Agency. Also among them are five reporters from the Chosun News Agency, belonging to a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' group in Japan. They are led by Yi Hyong-gu, the agency's president.

It is reported that 12 of the 20 journalists are those who have been covering pre-

age members include a woman, identified only as Mrs. Sok Hwa. Also included among them is Yom Chon-nyon, one of the two north Korean Red Cross messengers who delivered north Korean replies and proposals to the KNRC messengers at Panmunjom during the early stages of the south-north Red Cross contact in August last year.

The KNRC identified the attendants only by their names. They are, except Yom and Mrs. Sok, Yim Song-man, Pak Chin-se, Yi Myong-suk, Kim Nyong-ju, Han Pong-sun, Kim Ki-sun, Kim Chol-

Friendship Again Prevails In Joint Security Area

PANMUNJOM — Time and again, after two weeks another wave of excitement and emotion prevailed here when the 54-man north Korean Red Cross delegation crossed the "Bridge of No Return" into "southern" soil.

Just two weeks ago 54 members of the Korean National Red Cross set foot on "northern" soil as the first official party since the 1945 partition of the nation. This time they came as the first official north Korean delegation to the Republic of Korea.

In a more amicable mood, KNRC chief delegate Lee Bum-suk and other delegates heartily welcomed their north Korean counterparts.

As indicated in their brief speeches by both senior delegates, the delegates from the south and the north renewed their efforts to lessen the sufferings of the dispersed families through the Red Cross talks.

From early morning, more than 200 local and foreign reporters began to flock here. Scores of north Korean reporters were on hand for the

to welcome the guests from the north.

A group of 55 students in uniform from the Ewha Girls' High School were waiting for the north Koreans to present a bouquet of carnations to each of them.

Unusually Swedish and Swiss delegates of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission were seen among the crowd.

At 10:03 a.m. north Korean chief delegate Kim and other entourage members headed for the Freedom House.

KNRC chief delegate Lee welcomed his north Korean counterpart and exchanged greetings. The other delegates were also welcomed. Among KNRC members greeting the north Koreans were alternate chief delegate Kim Yeon-choo, Mrs. Chung Hee-kyung, KNRC spokesman Chung Choo-nyun and consultant Kim Jun-yup.

Consultant Kim was seen hugging north Korean consultant Kim Song-yul and chatting with each other. Both Kims were classmates of the Sinulju High School in north Korea.

...and foreign reporters began to flock here. Scores of north Korean reporters were on hand for the coverage of the departure of their delegation for the Republic of Korea. They included three women.

A motorcade of 12 sedans carrying the north Korean delegates crossed the Bridge of No Return at 9:20 a.m. and one minute later they arrived at Panmunjom, a pavilion on the side of north Korea. They spent half an hour there while making a rest.

Exactly at 10 a.m., the north Korean chief delegate accompanied by six delegates, seven consultants, 20 attendants, and 20 pressmen, entered the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission office to take brief "entry" procedures to the south.

They were caught in a rain of photo flash bulb lights. Five pressmen from the north became the first group to complete the entry procedure.

While the process for the entry was going on, KNRC chief delegate Lee, other delegates and consultants lined up

Kim's were classmates of the Simulju High School in north Korea.

In a friendly gesture, the north Korean guards came to the parking lot in the south and even posed for cameras. They were willing to answer questions posed by the KNRC guides and had a look into the sedans to carry the north Korean party members.

N.K. Scribe Sees Delicate Problems

A reporter from the north said yesterday that the meeting with his family members living in Seoul "seemed to me a delicate and complex matter."

Yi Hyong-gu, president of the pro-Pyongyang "Chosun" news agency in Japan made the answer when he was asked if he wants to meet with his family members in Seoul.

Yi came to Seoul as one of the north Korean pressmen for the coverage of the second round of the south-north Red Cross talks today.

from Kupabul, the north Koreans appeared to be excited and lost words for a while.

Ko, the Central News Agency managing director, complained that many signboards in Seoul are not written in Korean, but in foreign languages such as Coca Cola.

He also said Seoul has so many signboards "as a means of survival through competition."

Asked to comment on the nostalgic old songs which were played in the bus, the north Korean visitors said that the songs in the south lack in vitality and revolutionary spirit.

Habib Back to Post From U.S. Trip

U.S. Ambassador Philip C. Habib yesterday returned to Seoul after a medical check-up and consultations with State Department officials in Washington.

He left for the United States Aug. 28.

North Koreans Extend Thanks to Seoul Citizens

North Koreans yesterday said that they were glad for the welcome they received from the Seoul citizens.

Mrs. Yi Chong-il, the only north Korean woman delegate, told reporters, upon arrival at Tower Hotel yesterday that she was moved very much as "the brethren in the south enthusiastically welcomed us."

However, Kim Tae-hi, the north Korean chief delegate, did not comment when asked his first impression of Seoul. He simply smiled and went away.

Yun Ki-bok, the north Korean consultant, when asked for his impression of Seoul, refused to answer by saying, "Not now." Yun, putting on a "Lenn cap" and "Mao-style" clothes, however, said a moment later that Seoul appear-

ed to be complicated. "But the welcome by the pedestrians impressed me somewhat," he said.

Yi Song-bok, a reporter of the Rodong (Labor) Shinmun, also expressed thanks for the welcome. "They gave us such a welcome because we are all brethren. Foreigners can hardly expect such a response," he said.

The north Korean reporters seemed happy to meet some of the Seoul reporters covering the arrival of the north Koreans at the hotel as they knew each other from events covered at Panmunjom previously.

The south and north Korean reporters shook hands. The visiting north Korean pressmen also thanked the Seoul newsmen for the warm welcome.

hotel sources said the guests were served with purely Korean-style foods including rice, boiled fishes, meats and salted cucumbers. Apples, peaches, pears and green grapes were served as desert.

Clark Hatch Opens Seoul Fitness Center

A brief opening ceremony for the Clark Hatch's Physical Fitness Center was held yesterday at the training center on the ninth floor of the Paiknam Building downtown Seoul.

The physical training center "for businessmen and executives" will be opened to public use beginning on Friday, according to an official of the center.

ANNOUNCEMENT

New Address of the Philippine Embassy 238-23, Itaewondong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul Tel. 43-8711/2.

It is reported that 12 of the 20 journalists are those who have been covering previous Red Cross activities at Panmunjom.

The names of the north Korean reporters are, besides Yi Ko and Yi, Pak Pyong-du, Han Yong-il, Oh Ki-ok, Yi Chong-hae, Kim Chol-man, Kim Woo, Pyon Kyong-ho, Chol Pong-chan, Kim Song-chol, Kang Chol-su, Choi Yong-choi, Sin Nam-ho, Choi Il-su, Yi Song-bok, Cha Nam-jin, Yu Chol, Chon Yong-ho and Kim Tong-il.

The north Korean entour-

Mrs. Sok, Yim Song-man, Pak Chin-se, Yi Myong-suk, Kim Nyong-ju, Han Pong-sun, Kim Ki-sun, Kim Chol-su, Han Un-ho, Kim Kappyeong.

Yi Song-ho, Choi Pong-chun, Choi Hyong-bang, Yi Myong-ho, Kim Kwang-su, Kim Ri-gwon, No Yong-su, Ho Un-yong and Chon Sang-chol.



Foreign Exchange

Date, Sept. 12	Forex Exchange Bank		Unit: Won BOB	
	Selling Rate	Buying Rate	Compared With Previous Day	Basic Rate
U.S. Dollar	397.60	398.00		398.90
British Pound	578.89	572.63		575.76
W. German Mark	125.56	124.82		125.19
Canadian Dollar	408.47	404.25		405.36
French Franc	79.57	79.51		79.74
Italian Lira	68.24	68.42		68.63
Swiss Franc	103.85	105.44		105.55
Hongkong Dollar	71.10	70.70		70.90
Australian Dollar	476.71	474.03		475.37

- G.M. Corporation, the world's largest automotive maker, is proud to add G.M. Korea as a member of its world wide organization.
- G.M. Korea takes its place among General Motors' enterprises in 27 other countries.
- G.M. Korea is a member of the best manufacturing, engineering and technological team in the world.
- As a member of the G.M. world wide organization, G.M. Korea will soon offer the people of Korea vehicles built to the highest quality and safety standards.

G.M. KOREA

By Kim Ji-myung

Twenty-seven years have passed with the length of long 27 winters . . . with north Korea and information about the north almost completely wrapped in the veil of Communist secrecy.

However, the worldwide wave of tension-easing and rapprochement in hope of peaceful coexistence has forced the north Koreans to favorably respond to and agree with the south to seek ways and means of the nation's unification without military confrontation, as declared in the historic July 4 north-south joint communique.

It seems that the time has come when we can and should learn the facts about north Korea — its political, economic, social and cultural structure and other things about it.

Party, Government

The power structure of north Korea is that of a typical Communist state — a one-party dictatorship with an outward separation of the three powers of the government: the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

The Supreme People's Assembly, formed in August 1948, is the only legislative authority on the national level and is composed of 457 delegates, nominally elected by the north Korean people for four year terms.

The SPA meets only twice a year and three standing committees of the SPA function as its "permanent executive body" while the SPA is not in session. The standing committees are on foreign affairs, budget, and legislation.

As the judiciary, north Korea has the Supreme Court and the Supreme Attorney's Office.

The cabinet members include the premier, a first vice-premier, a second vice-premier and other six vice-premiers, 34 ministers and chairmen of commissions and boards. The premier calls and directs the cabinet meetings which there are two a year; the general session attended by all members of the cabinet and the executive session of inner cabinet including only the premier and vice-premiers.

Yet the center of all decision-making in north Korea lies in the Korean Workers' (Communist) Party, which is outside the constitutional framework. The government merely executes party policy. For all practical purposes, the real law of north Korea is embodied in the policies of the KWP.

The political committee of the central committee, functioning under the KWP national party congress, is the nucleus of north Korean political power. It is equivalent to the politburo of the Soviet and Chinese Communist Par-

N. Korea -- Strict One-Party Dominance



Man and woman members of north Korea's so-called 1,400,000-man Workers-Farmers Red Guards practice target shooting with rifles. The north Korean regular military force called the Korean People's Army counts some 460,000 men.

ty. Eleven members, including Kim Il-sung, elected in the fifth party congress in November 1970, form the current political committee. The order of rank within the committee is generally believed to represent the rank in the north Korean hierarchy.

The secretariat of the political committee, with 15 executive departments — such as organization-guidance, administration, agriculture, fisheries, heavy industry, light industry, finance-commerce, science-education, labor, international affairs, construction-transportation, propaganda-agitation, and so on — virtually supervises the administrative ministries of the government and implements party decisions.

The party's superiority over the government is evidenced by the fact that a cabinet member is deputy director of pertinent party department.

Kim Young-joo, who signed the July 4 south-north joint communique on behalf of north Korea, is director of the organization-guidance department, most important unit of the KWP politburo secretariat. A younger brother of Kim Il-sung, he is officially ranked sixth in the party hierarchy. But he is actually regarded as No. 3 man only next to Kim Il-sung and first vice premier Kim Il.

The KWP is the dominant political force in north Korea. It has permeated the entire society for the purpose of ob-

taining an integrated political structure by organizing committees on every level.

In theory, north Korea has a dual system of party and government. But in reality, the party controls the nation. Kim Il-sung, party chief, premier and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, has an iron grip on north Korea.

Military

The north Korean military forces were founded in 1946 as constabulary forces and border and coastal patrol units under the Soviet occupation. These units were integrated to activate the so-called Korean People's Army (KPA) on Feb. 8, 1948.

The KPA regular force now counts 400,000 men. Besides there are 1,400,000-man militia force called Workers-Farmers Red Guards and the 700,000-man Youth Royal Guard.

The north Korean defense system is based on article 100 of the north Korean constitution which gives the supreme command of the military forces to the chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly. But the KWP in reality has the armed forces completely in its hands with Kim Il-sung as supreme commander-in-chief.

The military operates in two systems of peace time and war time. In peace time, the defense minister runs the mil-

itary with the command delegated from the supreme commander-in-chief. In war time, Kim Il-sung, who holds the title of chairman of the military committee, directly exercises the military command which also covers the railroad security force, workers-farmers red guards and other paramilitary forces which in peace time operate under the supervision of the social security ministry.

The party, KWP, has the so-called "people's army general political bureau," which scrutinizes the armed forces.

The north Korean regime has stepped up armament of the entire populace as well as improvement of military forces under the four-point military guideline that called for: making all military components elite, modernize all military forces, arm the entire populace, and fortify the entire land.

Article 28 of north Korean constitution and the military service regulation issued in 1956 by the defense minister make military service obligatory.

The regulation sets the age of conscription at 18 to 25 in peacetime and 18 to 45 in wartime. But Kim Il-sung ordered the minimum age raised to 20 in January 1965.

There is no training center for recruits and so rookies are sent directly to their assigned bases for service. Army soldiers are expected to serve three years and six months

and navy and air force men four years, but they can be discharged from the service only after six years in reality.

The ground force is composed of 370,000 troops, organized in two "group armies" which comprise 20 infantry divisions, two armored divisions, five independent infantry brigades and commando units of some 15,000 men. The main force is deployed in the northern area of the truce line while rear-guard units are stationed around the north Korean capital of Pyongyang and other areas.

The supreme headquarters of the north Korean army is in Pyongyang. The headquarters of the first group army is in Chubyang, north of Kangwon-do, and that of the second group army in Pyongyang, Hwanghae-do.

North Korea's navy forces, with 13,000 personnel, have 190 naval vessels, including four Russian-made W-type submarines, 40 U.S. missile-equipped patrol boats, 50 high-speed torpedo boats and 10 minesweepers. The headquarters of the navy is in Pyongyang with the East Sea general public headquarters in Wonsan and Nampo, respectively.

The north Korean air force has 33,000 men and more than 1,000 aircraft including 90 MIG-21s, 20 MIG-19 interceptors, 340 MIG-17s, 60 MIG-15s and 130 light bombers. The air force headquarters is also located in Pyongyang.

Economy

Economy in north Korea means production. Distribution and consumption are considered only complementary to production. In a most highly centralized, planned economy, organized production operates in conformity with economic development plans of three, five or seven years.

North Korea announced it had achieved a 230 percent increase in industrial production between the years 1961 and 1970, which if true means a high 12.7 percent average annual growth.

The gross industrial product, defined as the "total value, in monetary terms, of goods produced and technical services rendered by industrial enterprises during a year," is an overall indicator of industrial development. However, it is impossible to compare north and south by comparing the GIP of the north with the gross national product (GNP) of the south. The latest GIP announced stands at 10,480 million won

(north Korean), approximately \$4,000 million.

North Korea has so far instituted six distinct economic plans, starting with the one-year plan in 1947. They are: a one-year plan in 1947, a one-year plan in 1948, a two-year plan in 1949-50, a three-year plan in 1951-53, a three-year plan in 1954-56, a five-year plan in 1957-61, a seven-year plan in 1961-67 and a six-year plan from 1971 to 1976.

The three-year plan between 1951 and 1953 was not carried out due to the outbreak of the Korean War. The five-year plan became a de facto four-year plan due to early fulfillment a year ahead of schedule. But slowdowns in growth rates and reverses in production compelled the extension of the seven-year plan three additional years to the end of 1970.

Trade is protected by the state. Since 1954, north Korea has abandoned its policy of exclusive trading with the Soviet Union and Communist China by opening trade with capitalist nations on a gradual basis except for the United States.

The main export items of north Korea are machine tools, electric machines, and cement. North Korea imports crude oil, rubber, wool and sugar. Its exports reach some \$400 million including reckless dumping in the world markets.

In an effort to promote exports, north Korea mobilized some 2,000,000 students of

from primary school to college age in producing raw materials for export goods.

All farmers are organized in cooperative unions which own their means of production such as land, cattle and agricultural instruments. North Korea is known to have achieved considerable success in farming by well-developed irrigation.

In housing administration, north Korea started building from inland for strategic reasons. It was after 1957 that house construction began in coastal areas. They installed apartment houses in cities and collective houses in the country.

Houses, rented by the month, are distributed to married couples according to the size of families. Unmarried people live in dormitories of their works, three to four persons in a room. A family of five, for example, receives a two-room, one-kitchen and one-storage-room apartment without a bathroom.

The method of prefabricated house construction was introduced to north Korea from the Soviet Union in 1958. The general public cannot have bathrooms or flush toilets.

After 1964, some north Korean fuel was replaced by petroleum but they do not use gas yet. It was very recently that modern apartment houses with central heating systems and hot running water appeared in Pyongyang.

Food has been distributed to all workers and government officials since 1958. The pre-

sent standard of grain supply is: 700 grams for general laborers, officials, party members and college students, 800 grams for soldiers, social security guards and hard laborers, 300 grams for each supporting family members and also 300 grams for primary-school pupils. The ratio of rice to other grains for laborers is half-half while it is seven-three for government officials and party members.

Eating out is almost unheard of north Korean families but the government reportedly is considering establishing "boiled rice factories" in cities so that families can get their main food by simply submitting their ration cards.

Synthetic fibers first appeared in north Korea in 1960 when a rayon factory was established in Honiung, mainly to produce fatigue uniforms and sweaters. Cotton is imported from mainland China and Australia. An artificial fiber made from pulp, hemp and reeds is the most popular and abundant textile fabric used in traditional Korean clothes for men and women.

Most north Korean women wear Korean dress of chima and chogori rather than western-style dresses. Clothies are bought ready made and few of them are ordered.

The annual production capacity of iron and steel in north Korea is known to reach some 1.2 million tons — almost the same as the scale of the first-phase capacity of south Korea's Pohang Integrated Iron and Steel Mill to be completed next year.

The north Korean aim of reaching 16 million tons by the year 1977 is also an equal match with that of the whole Pohang steel mill plan.

Coal production in 1966 was

(Continued on Page 6)



Young and old women are mobilized for hard work in north Korea. Even high-school students are obliged to fulfill their duties of labor service.

(第三種郵便物認可)



Joyous crowds fill the streets just after the news of liberation from Japanese rule jolted the nation on August 15, 1945. But the exultation of the Korean people was ended soon by the division of the nation.

After 24 Years

Independence Still Real

By Gregory Henderson

It was a hot day with a relentless sun. We all gathered on a platform built out in front of the Capitol.

There was a facade of busy greatness — the new President, assured and poised; General MacArthur indubitably Olympian, with colonels reverently panning on his crumpled hat for all the world like courtiers at Versailles; General Hodge, overworked, over-anxious, his shirt showing everwidening areas of sweat; General Whitney, unobtrusive but continuously preoccupied "as ever in his great taskmaster's eye"; a small clutch of ambassadors, the new and already mulligned cabinet; and, brooding silently over the proceedings with old but piercing eyes, the figure of O Se-chang, signer of the Independence Declaration and calligrapher par excellence.

An observer of only moderate skill would not have failed to note outstanding absences. Death had caused many; some — not too long ago — by assassination; others were separated by the strange tragedy of the foreign-imposed 38th parallel division.

But there were others who could have been here but who would not come. Kim Koo, brooding in Choe Chang-hak's West Gate mansion; Kim Kyo-sik in the more somber glories of Min Kyun-sik's brick residence; and their followers, many of them former

officials of the government in exile. These skilled in political necrology might have pined behind each chair of those present a corresponding ghost.

Three weeks after arrival in Korea I was far too untrained to bear these grimmer reverberations. Around me I saw only the cozy circle of elite Seoul and was fast learning to recognize each deacon and know his car and secretary. Lee Bom-sok, still brimming with energetic bravado surmounted by moustaches; a gaunter, gentler General Yi Choong-chun; Ahn Ho-sang with his ubiquitous guards; Chang Myun, arranger of the ceremony; and as orchestration the contagious banter and laughter of Chun Kyu-hong.

Though the musical chairs of cabinet changes never ceased, the circle from which these men came was small. One wouldn't, perhaps, have dared to call it friendly, but that quality of intimacy without friendliness, alien to the Western heart, seemed never absent. It made the platform warm and alive that August day.

With it went a heart-warming casualness. A young vice consul green as grass, I was placed directly behind the President and General MacArthur and clung to the hand of the first until he introduced me to the second.

When two years later the Communists were to capture the photograph taken then, it was to appear in Communist exhibitions as the sale of Korea to imperialists. None, at that time, dreamed of this fate.

Outside in the shimmering heat the yard was filled with

the white-clothed populace. Beyond and around them were a few infantry troops on parade — no tanks, no planes.

There was nothing which, in the parlance of today, one would have been tempted to call traffic. One came close to knowing all the cars in 1948's Seoul — "By their cars shall ye know them." Only the army jeeps and trucks were anonymous and ubiquitous. There were buses but I don't remember taxis.

Not a single new building showed its grandeur to the city. The Americans built nothing worth looking at—mostly quonset huts and flimsy barracks. Korea hadn't started to build. Though not one Japanese was present physically, Seoul was still the city as the colonial masters had left it.

Touching Moment

Others can better describe the speeches of President Rhee, General MacArthur and General Hodge. At the end, old O Se-chang led a series of "Manes." It was a fitting, even touching moment.

The crowd responded. But I vividly remember that the response lacked the fervor for which an Independence day so long worked for, so long delayed, called for.

Every heart knew that the independence of a separate south Korea was not the independence for which they had waited. That realization as well as the absences of Kim Koo and Kim Kyo-sik hung there somehow in the summer heat.

Twenty-four years have passed. The cloud in the sky

of that other August has not yet lifted. It has, if anything increased; certainly, as Red Cross meetings thicken, it is more visible.

If the security requirements both sides demand continue, if the fever for development both Koreas feel remains unabated, foreign influence is likely to remain great. Kim Il-sung feels the dilemma in the north. In the south, silent but almost inexorable, Japanese investment and half-tangible influence increases. American help is still needed.

The nations whose power they would wear Germany or Vietnam united, completely surrounds Korea are great. Korea, united, no more than middle-sized, divided, small. Divided the peninsula is over-awed. United with armed forces of lesser size, communicating with both sides, neighbors need feel no fear or threat from Korea as they would were Germany or Vietnam united.

Independence is still quite real, in both parts of the ancient peninsula. In the longer future, however, granted the growth of power gaps between great and the lesser nations, will Korean independence continue to have the substance for which Koreans strove and still are striving?

In the skies of another August 15th, the question still hangs in the summer air.

The writer, acting director of the Murrow Center, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, served in the American Embassy in Korea from 1948-1950 and 1958-1963. He is the author of many articles on Korea and a book: "Korea: The Politics of the Vortex."

South-North Communique

Momentous Breakthrough

By Koh Byung-chul

The south-north joint communique of July 4, 1972 has marked a momentous breakthrough in south-north relations. Its significance lay not only in the fact that high-level political contacts have been made between the two sides but also in the rather incredible revelation that they "have reached a full agreement" on a number of important points. But this dramatic development should not be allowed to obscure the persistence of fundamental differences in the ideology, social systems, and, above all, strategic goals of the two halves of Korea.



Scars left by 27 years of hostile, sometimes bloody, confrontation cannot be easily erased. The deep-seated mistrust of each other evaporate overnight.

In short, notwithstanding the euphoria generated by the reduction of tensions, the problems that remain are legion, and prospects seem anything but rosy.

To assess the situation, one should perhaps begin by speculating about the probable motives of the two sides.

What prompted the south to take the bold initiative? No doubt, the dominant factor was the swiftly changing political milieu outside Korea, most notably the growing detente among the world's major powers.

Indeed, the secrecy with which the political contacts were made and the dramatic fashion in which the joint communique was unveiled were strikingly reminiscent of the celebrated Kissinger mission to Peking and the subsequent announcement by President Nixon of his plan to visit China.

The manifest rationale of the joint communique, as enunciated by Seoul, is to deter north Korean aggression by securing Pyongyang's explicit renunciation of force. Finally, to some observers, the move appeared to have some implications for domestic politics in terms of the continuity of succession of the present political leadership in Seoul.

What factors account for the north's positive response to Seoul's initiative? Here again the detente between Washington on the one hand

and Peking and Moscow on the other must have been an overriding consideration. Having as they do a substantial stake in the peaceful solution of the Korean reunification problem, both of these Communist powers have encouraged north Korea to move toward detente with Seoul.

But even more important were domestic considerations. In recent years, the north has encountered mounting difficulties in its economic construction program. The most serious bottleneck there has been the shortage of manpower. Aside from markedly improving the productivity of its workers, the north must find ways of increasing the absolute size of its labor force.

Pyeongyang's repeated proposals for reciprocal reduction of armed forces by the north and south become intelligible against this backdrop. That the north cannot undertake any unilateral reduction of its armed forces and its absorption into the labor force without jeopardizing its own sense of security is obvious. Hence the need for reduction of tensions.

A closely related factor is the growing restlessness of the north Korean masses in the face of the perpetual demand for prodigious sacrifices in pursuit of seemingly elusive goals.

Even totalitarian regimes such as north Korea cannot long survive without meeting the basic needs and demands of the people. The deprivation of the north Korean masses in terms of consumer goods and living standards has apparently reached a point of diminishing returns insofar as productivity is concerned.

Not only did Kim Il-sung concede the existence of the preceding problem, albeit in an oblique way, in his report to the fifth congress of the Korean Workers' Party (north Korea's ruling Communist Party) in November, 1970, but his determination to rectify the situation was reflected in the drastic reduction of defense spending from 31 to 17 percent in Pyongyang's 1972 budget.

Finally, one must note the egregious failure of Pyongyang's strategy of building a revolutionary base in the south. According to a scenario for the communication of the south articulated by Kim Il-sung, a Marxist-Leninist party is to be organized in the south with peasants, workers, and progressive in-

tellectuals at its core. Then the party is to engage in all possible forms of struggle to harass and undermine U.S. troops and south Korean authorities.

This, Kim hopes, will set in motion a guerrilla war on the Vietnamese model, culminating in a military and political victory for the revolutionaries. Finally, with all foreign troops gone and "progressive" leaders in control, the south, Kim contends, will be in a position to negotiate with the north the political, economic, and socio-cultural integration of the Korean peninsula.

All that has actually happened, however, is a feeble but vain attempt to organize an underground party under the name of the "Revolutionary Party for Reunification" (RPR). With its ringleaders exterminated, the RPR exists today more in the fantasy of Kim Il-sung than in the reality of the staunchly anti-Communist south.

This fact has obviously constrained Pyongyang to reassess its southern strategy, leading it to conclude that open contacts with Seoul would possibly have a double advantage: they would not only hasten the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the south but also facilitate the blossoming of pro-north sentiment in the south.

Stumbling Blocks

From the foregoing discussion it is clear that the path of south-north contacts is studded with stumbling blocks. Perhaps the most intractable of all the obstacles will be the conspicuous lack of trust between the two sides.

Despite the optimistic phraseology of the July 4 communique, neither side is persuaded that the other side really intends to abide by the letter and spirit of the agreement. In fact, the solemn agreement "not to slander or defame each other" has never been fully implemented. Covert and indirect slander and defamation of each other have emanated from both Pyongyang and Seoul on numerous occasions.

Underlying the persistence of mutual mistrust, of course, is the incompatibility, indeed conflict, of the fundamental strategic goals of the two sides. Just as the south is determined to prevent communism from becoming a viable, let alone dominant, force in Korean political life, so is the north adamant in its determination to complete

the "Korean revolution" — that is, to unify Korea under its red banners.

What the joint communique signifies, then, is not the jettisoning of the north's goal of communizing the south but a significant revision in Pyongyang's timetable and tactics. The goal has become more long-term than ever before, and the tactics will become less overtly revolutionary — that is, persuasion it to be stressed more than naked force.

The task confronting the south is a massive one. It must devise effective counter-measures against the political offensive that the north is almost certain to mount as soon as it gains open access to the south Korean people.

The essence of such counter-measures must consist in maximizing the competitive advantages of the south vis-a-vis the north. As a minimum, a set of bold and imaginative programs may be in order which would wipe out some of the more abominable features of socio-economic inequities in the south.

Specifically, something should be done to improve the miserable living conditions of the most deprived segments of the south Korean masses so that they will not fall prey to north Korean propaganda.

Whatever the pitfalls and dangers that lie ahead, the beginning of "confrontation with a dialogue" is most encouraging. If it is too much to expect a speedy resolution of the unification problem from such contacts, one can nonetheless hope that the cultural gap between the inhabitants of the south and north can at least be narrowed.

Nor is it unthinkable that, as the two sides gain better knowledge of each other, they may discard their old images of their erstwhile adversary and find it mutually advantageous to join hands in an effort to construct a new, lasting political relationship.

In short, the solemn pledge to "transcend differences in ideas, ideologies, and systems" may turn out to be not just empty rhetoric but an attainable goal.

The writer is professor of political science at the University of Illinois-Chicago Circle. He is the author of "The United Nations Administrative Tribunal" (1966) and "The Foreign Policy of North Korea" (1969). He has also contributed numerous articles to various scholarly journals.

Congratulations on the Nation's 24th Independence Day, 27th Liberation Day

"Ewha Voice" Sept. 26, '72

Dr. Kim speaks at south-north meet

Dr. Okgil Kim gave a congratulatory address at the Second South North Conference September 13. As an appeal as a representative of dispersed families in the South she said that we cannot waste time, even a day or an hour before finding our fathers and mothers.

In a historic visit 54 North Korean delegates and pressmen arrived in Seoul September 12 to attend the second full-dress Red Cross talks between south and north Korea. After four days of meetings, sight seeing and full scale entertainment the North Korean delegates left September 18 after agreeing that all agenda items of the full-dress talks in the future should materialize Red Cross humanitarianism with brotherly love in accordance with the principles of democracy and freedom and the July 4 south-north joint communique; the third full-dress meeting will be held in Pyongyang on October 24 and the fourth meeting in Seoul on November 22. The text of her address follows:

It is not without mixed feelings and deep emotions that I stand here at this

historic moment to welcome the Red Cross delegation from the North and say a few words of encouragement for the success of this significant conference.

Thirty-five million people living in the south of Panmunjon, including the ferryman at Injin River and the woman diver catching the abalone in the sea off Seogwipo, the southern tip of Cheju Island, all welcome you, the representatives of the North Korean Red Cross. Not only that, Every Korean on this peninsula is praying that this great meeting may bear much fruit.

It is already several thousand years since our forefathers settled down on this land to start a new life of culture and civilization. Needless to say, in the course of that long history, Korea as a nation struggled and suffered to survive. However, the last twenty-seven years was the most frustrating and pathetic, I presume. There are approximately ten million in the north and the south living separated from their families due to the artificial barrier, the Demilitarized Zone. Separated against their own will, parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters are longing for each other day and night, and their desire to see each other is getting more and more acute everyday. Sons and daughters miss their parents so desperately. I am sure that some of them at least met their mothers and fathers in their dreams last night. We cannot be unaware of the pains and agonies of the parents in the North who have their chil-

(Continued to Page 2)

dream that the South, not knowing their safety,

It is the spirit of the Red Cross to alleviate such pain and agonies of mankind. In the middle of the nineteenth century, Jean Henri Dunant, a young humanitarian in Switzerland, witnessed the suffering of thousands of wounded men in the Battle of Solferino, and decided to provide them with medical and nursing care. For this purpose, he organized the Red Cross.

Mental agonies are as painful as physical agonies, and at times more serious and unbearable than the physical ones. It is, therefore, the mission of the Red Cross to build a bridge between the North and the South so that the separated families may know the safety of the lost members in their families, get reunited and live together eventually. That is to alleviate the pain.

The nation comes first, it is more important than any ideology and system. As we all know, the nation consists of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters. Therefore, parental love and brotherly affection are bound to be the basic foundation of our national unity. The primary attempt of the North and South Korean Red Cross to reunite the separated families is in accordance with the nature of man and his respect for it.

The world is watching this conference. The world is listening to every word that is to flow from this conference. It is the time for us to give joy to the missing members of the families and to demonstrate to the world that we are the cultural nation with pride and integrity.

We cannot escape history as an individual or as a group. With clear historical consciousness let us discard prejudices, and stand before the altar of the nation with humble determination to sacrifice ourselves in order to let the nation live and prosper. We are here on this darkening plain. As if in the labyrinth in Greek mythology, we are struggling and groping to find our way out. But we should not be discouraged. Where there is a will, there is a way.

There is no reason for us to hesitate and put off what can be done today. Time is important. We cannot waste even a day or an hour. Time and tide wait for no man; our parents are aging. Let there be no more tragedies in the land

our fathers and mothers in their graves. This nation solemnly demands that minor differences of opinions in the course of the conference be overcome to make the long cherished dreams of the people come true.

Even a little stone in the wayside, and a tiny flower in the foot of a mountain seem to pray for the success of this conference, as they realize that we have created this opportunity by ourselves in order to solve our own problem. Furthermore, the road is before us; we are capable of doing it.

For millions and millions of new generations to come and live on this Peninsula, the Red Cross representatives from the North and the South must do their best so that our coming generations may inherit from us the glorious fatherland much better than what we have now. No one can deny the importance of our task before us. It is the supreme order from above.

How far is it from Seoul to Pyongyang? The lunar calendar tells us that the "full moon of the August Month" is not far off. For the mothers whose sleepless nights are almost unbearable longing for the sons and daughters in the North or in the South, let us be up and doing to fulfill their dreams.

With brotherly love and sisterly affection, we welcome you, the Red Cross delegates from the North to this historical city of Seoul. You certainly have come a long way, overcoming, with determination, all sorts of difficulties and hindrances. We pray that this conference be immensely fruitful. Thank you.

Query students ^{"Eunha Voice" Sept 26, '72} on red cross meet

Students were queried about their opinions of the Red Cross conference held in Seoul September 12 to 16

Reporter: What did you think of the recent Red Cross talks?

Duck Ja Nam, English Dept. Senior: I was very indifferent to the full-dress Red Cross talk held recently, though the newspapers and the television allotted much space and time to tell the news about them from the beginning to end. Because I thought North Korea would attend the conference without sincerity, nothing was exciting except some pictures.

Surely, the pure motive, based on the Red-Cross spirit, caused the Conference; however, I couldn't imagine that the purposes of both parties could be in accord with one another. Furthermore, the wide gap in the national policies of the North and the

South, can not find unanimity easily.

Reporter: Were you satisfied with the efforts of both sides in the recent meetings?

Young Hae Shin, Sociology Dept. Junior: Let's think of the attitude of the delegates of North Korean while in Seoul. They made speeches which were very different from ours. All the people in South Korea who were listening to their first speech were excited and enraged. Perhaps they misunderstood the real purpose of the Red-Cross meeting. They thought their speeches as a means of propagating their politics. In contrast with them, we made many emotional speeches but they were like stones about them.

Our expectation was great and our dissatisfaction was greater. But we must not stop this important project of our nation.

Chronology of Division

Positive Unification Efforts Bearing Fruit After 27 Years

By Han Kon-ju

In the 27-year-old national division, this year marked a turning-point for efforts to achieve territorial unification with the release of the joint south-north joint communique July 4.

Since the nation was divided at the 38th parallel in 1945, the Korean people have exerted incessant efforts to reunify the country, of which the division had been imposed by the great powers.

The Republic of Korea, as a whole, has made it a basic government policy to unify the country under the blessing of the United Nations, which recognized the ROK as the only legitimate government on the Korean peninsula.

On the contrary the north Korean Communist regime has persisted in a scheme to unify the whole of Korea by force under Communist rule, while rejecting any U.N. role.

The north Korean Communists provoked an international war in 1950, wreaking havoc on the Korean peninsula for three years until the armistice in 1953.

However, under the initiative of the Republic of Korea and the growing mood for detente between rival blocs, the north was obliged to change its hostile attitude to reach a sweeping agreement to move toward peaceful unification in the July 4 joint communique.

Though the joint communique repudiated interference by external forces in the national unification, the ROK government made it clear that the United Nations does not fall under the category of "external" forces and that it would invariably stick to the U.N. formula for the unification calling for:

"Holding free elections throughout south and north Korea, in proportion to the indigenous population, under the supervision of the United Nations."

The ROK government was established in 1948 through free and general elections supervised by the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea, which had been rejected by the north Korean Communists.

South Korea requested the north to hold democratic elections as early as possible which were reserved to fill 100 seats left vacant in the south Korean National Assembly.

But the Soviet Union established a puppet regime in the north on Sept. 9, 1948 and was opposed to Korean unification and independence under the United Nations formula.

Since a free, general election in the north was consistently suppressed by the Communists, the Republic of Korea first stressed its right to recover sovereignty over the whole of Korea even by military force.

At the time, the Korean War armistice was under negotiation beginning in 1951, the ROK government then led by Syngman Rhee stood firmly against any truce that would leave Korea divided with the Communists occupying the northern half of the peninsula.

Rhee objected to the truce because the signing of an armistice agreement in Korea could not achieve U.N. objectives to "bring about by peaceful means a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and to restore international peace and security in the area of Korea."

Free elections should be held in north Korea within six months and elections should also be held in south Korea in accordance with the Republic of Korea's Constitution. The elections should be held in secret votes by all legitimate voters.

A census should be taken under U.N. supervision for election of representatives proportionate to the indigenous populations.

Free activities should be guaranteed completely for candidates and U.N. inspectors.

The Communist Chinese troops should be pulled out one month before the date of the election.

When the unified government was established, it was confirmed by the United Nations, then the United Nations forces would begin withdrawing from Korea.

The territorial integrity and independence of the unified Korea should be guaranteed by the U.N.

The Geneva conference hit a snag due to the uncompromising attitude of the Communist side. North Korea insisted that the U.N. troops were a party concerned with the Korean War and U.N. inspection of the Korean issue was "foreign interference."

During the period from the student uprising in April, 1960 until the military revolution on May 16, 1961, the "Second Republic" in the south led by Chang Myon's Democratic regime, born after the election of July 29, faced social disturbances and difficulties in domestic and foreign affairs.

The Democratic government officially scrapped Rhee's policy of resorting to the use of force to attain territorial unification and adopted the policy of free elections throughout north and south Korea under U.N. supervision respecting the U.N. resolution.

The military government (May 1961-December 1963) announced in a unification statement that Korea did not want to achieve territorial unification by force and sought unification by peaceful means, by holding general elections throughout Korea under U.N. observation.

On Feb. 18, 1954, foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union agreed to hold a political meeting at Geneva later that year to settle the Korean question peacefully. The agreement was made in the Berlin conference in which they gathered to discuss unification problems of Germany and Austria.

The Geneva conference was held on April 26, 1954, to discuss Korean unification with the attendance of the four big powers and 15 nations which participated in the Korean War on the U.N. side. But the international meeting in Geneva was also frustrated at the previous Panmunjom talks had been.

At the conference, Korean foreign minister Pyun Yong-bi asserted that the withdrawal of Communist China's troops should be completed

before the free elections in north Korea under the supervision of the United Nations.

Pyun made a 14-point proposal concerning Korean unification on May 22, modifying the previous ROK insistence calling for "elections in only north Korea."

The proposal included: —Free elections should be held in north Korea within six months and elections should also be held in south Korea in accordance with the Republic of Korea's Constitution. The elections should be held in secret votes by all legitimate voters.

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With the advent of the "Third Republic" on Dec. 17, 1963, President Park Chung-hee reaffirmed in his state of the nation message on Jan. 10 next year, that the government would launch positive diplomatic activities to achieve unification through the United Nations in accordance with the principles of free democracy.

On Aug. 15, 1970, in a speech commemorating the 25th anniversary of liberation from Japanese colonial rule, President Park stated that he was prepared to suggest "epochal and more realistic measures" to eliminate step by step various artificial barriers existing between south and north, thus laying the groundwork for unification.

His proposal was accepted by his north Korean counterpart Sohn Song-pil two days later and the historic south-north dialogue started its precarious career on Aug. 20 between two messengers from each side.

Lee Chang-yoo and Mrs. Yun Yo-hun, both messengers of Dr. Choi, met their north Korean counterparts Sohn Song-chol and Yom Chong-

then president of the Korea National Red Cross (KNRC), proposed direct south-north negotiations to arrange for the reunion of the 10 million family members separated by the division of the country and the Korean War.

"For a quarter century, the war dividing south and north Korea has been the source of numerous tragedies for the nation, particularly for the separated family members," stated Dr. Choi at that time.

Dr. Choi had suggested preliminary meetings with the north Korean Red Cross representatives before Oct. 31 last year in Geneva, proposing Seoul, Pyongyang or any third location for the site of the full-scale conference.

The two negotiating sides reached the agreements after having had five messenger meetings, 25 preliminary talks and 16 closed-door working sessions which were introduced to tackle stalemates in the preliminary talks.

It was on Aug. 12 last year that Dr. Choi Doo-sun, the

In Second Phase

Future of Red Cross Talks Requires Patience, Sincerity

By Yun Yoo-chun

After one full year of preparatory negotiations, the south and north Korean Red Cross societies Friday agreed to start their main conference for the family-search campaign in Pyongyang Aug. 30.

All the separated families in the two divided parts of the country are now hopeful that they may soon locate their lost family members, exchange letters with them and reunite with them in the long run.

To reach Friday's agreements, the non-political, humanitarian-motivated Red Cross talks had to experience many turns and twists, sometimes progressing quickly and at other times seeing rough sailing.

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yon five times in the quonset conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) in Panmunjom.

Newspapers quoted every phrase of the conversations between the messengers from "good morning" to "see you again." The road to Panmunjom was usually congested with well-wishers praying for the success of the humanitarian negotiations.

As the messenger meetings progressed smoothly, the KNRC established a special secretariat, which will take full charge of the family-search Red Cross talks, appointing Chang Woo-ju, a retired Army major general, its secretary general.

It was at the 20th preliminary session held on June 16 that the two sides adopted a five-point agenda settled by the working officials. Fixed after a stalemate of about nine months, the agenda items were the questions of:

—Tracing and notifying thereof, the whereabouts and fate of members of dispersed families and relatives in the south and north;

—Facilitating free visits and free meetings;

—Facilitating free exchange of correspondence;

—Reunion according to their free will; and,

—Other humanitarian matters to be settled.

The Red Cross talks were spurred by the south-north joint communique issued simultaneously in Seoul and Pyongyang on July 4, which announced an agreement to end a quarter century of mutual hostility and to exert joint efforts for peaceful unification of the divided nation.

At the 21st preliminary session held on July 19, the two sides agreed to form a seven-man delegation for the main talks for each side. At the 22nd session, they agreed that the delegations would be headed by the chief or deputy chief of each Red Cross society.

The greatest progress, however, was made at the 23rd session on July 20, when both sides agreed to hold the first full-scale talk on Aug. 5, either in Seoul or Pyongyang as decided at the third session on Oct. 6 last year.

However, the preliminary talks struck a snag as each side wanted to host the first main conference. Besides, the north side insisted that the delegations should settle the question of facilitating "free visits" prior to the questions of location and exchange of letters for the separated families.

After the seventh meeting, the preliminary sessions actually made no progress until the 19th session held on Feb.

17 this year, when the two sides agreed to hold secret working-level talks to break through the deadlock.

From Feb. 22 through June 5, the two sides had 13 closed working sessions between Chuang Hong-jin and Chung Choo-nyun for the KNRC and Cho Myoung-il and Lee Chong-hak for the north side.

The working officials had to spend more than 100 days to iron out the differences of their opinions in wording the agenda items to be discussed at the full-fledged Red Cross talks.

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Kim Yeon-choo, left, chief KNRC delegate to the Red Cross preliminary talks, has a gift to his north Korean counterpart Kim Tae-hui during a luncheon at Panmunjom.

(Continued on Page 6)

From Nixon Shock

Nation Sees Trade Gains

By Kim Sam-o

With what was called Nixon's economic measure just a year ago today, indications are that Korea has gained more than lost from the protectionist policy.

The worst axe to fall upon Korea from its biggest trading partner was the import surtax, but it was short-lived.

Windfalls for Korea's trade following the Nixon shock came through the realigned key world currencies.

As a result of President Nixon's decision to suspend the dollar's convertibility into gold and the ensuing change among currencies in December, trade officials forecast an extra increase of \$93.37 million in the country's exports this year.

Their arithmetic was:

—Korea will export \$88.09 million more to third countries as a result of the sagging exports of the exporting countries whose currencies were revalued upwards.

—Korea's direct exports to those countries which upvalued their currencies in relations to the won are estimated at \$45 million. Among such countries are Japan and West Germany.

—Korea, however, will suffer an export setback of \$38.72 million because of higher import costs of raw materials from currency-revaluing countries.

The export performance during the first half of this year showed that such an optimistic view was not unrealistic.

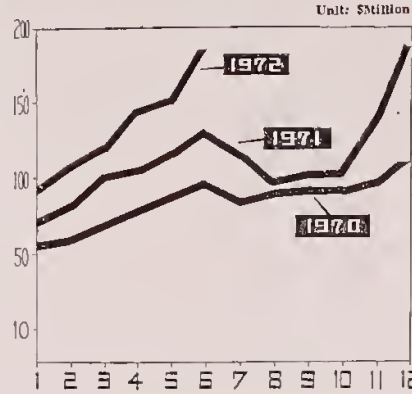
During the six-month period, according to Ministry of Commerce and Industry figures, exports totaled \$773,262,000, representing a 28.9 percent increase over the comparable period last year.

This year's target of \$1,750 million, representing a 29 percent increase over last year, took the new market change into consideration.

The six-month figure was further described as "encouraging" in view of the fact that the growth pace of exports usually accelerates during the latter half of the year.

On a more long-range basis, the currency change in general and the revalued yen in particular is believed to have had a far bigger impact on trade in Korea's favor.

In the wake of the rising labor costs, the revalued yen and hence higher export prices of Japanese goods, more and more small Japanese export industries will phase out and a labor-rich country like Korea can take a better share



The graph shows monthly export growth by years. Past performances show that exports pick up during the latter half of each year.

of the Japanese pie in the world market.

This thinking, wishful or not, has caused the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to propose exports worth \$4.5 billion instead of \$3.6 billion in 1976, although the "Export First" drive was criticized by other ministries concerned.

Another change in the world market arguing well for Korea's exports was the preferential tariff system implemented by Japan and European Economic Community (EEC) nations since last year.

According to a tally of trade sources, Korea's exports to 11 of these nations, including Japan, the EEC, Britain, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, hit \$132,911,000 during the first four months of this year.

This represented a 55.6 percent increase over the corresponding period last year. Of the total, \$44,935,000 worth of the exports was attributable to the preferential tariff system, it said.

During the six-month period, Korea exported \$397,794,000 worth of goods to the U.S. market, representing 51 percent of the six-month total.

Korea's second largest market, Japan took \$177,757,000 during the period, accounting for 20 percent of the total.

Other important buyers of Korean goods during the period were Hongkong (\$38,206,000), Canada (\$24,374,000), Vietnam (\$22,302,000), West Germany (\$21,284,000) and Britain (\$12,273,000).

Leading the list of some 50 of Korea's key export items

during the first five months of this year were ready-made garments with \$80,779,000.

The next runners-up were plywood (\$64,413,000) and electronic goods and components (\$46,729,000).

Other important items were sweaters (\$32,140,000), cotton textile products (\$27,520,000), tuna (\$26,195,000), wigs (\$23,262,000), footwear (\$21,239,000), and steel plates (\$20,026,000).

Exports during the five months totaled \$602,324,000. A recent survey report by a 37-man government mission which visited Japan in con-

Future of Red Cross Talks--

(Continued From Page 5)

progress was made in the secret meetings, resulting in the postponement of the first main talk slated for Aug. 5.

It was at the third and last working session on Aug. 9 that the two sides dramatically settled all the procedural matters concerning the main talks, including the date and place of the first main conference.

The 18-point agreement arrived at in the working session was finalized at the 25th preliminary talks on Aug. 11, in which the delegations completed the 11-month series of preliminary talks.

At Friday's session, the KNRC succeeded in shelving the politically motivated north Korean proposal to have lead-

ers of political parties take part in the main talks, thus frustrating the north intention to broaden the humanitarian talks into political talks.

Other major agreements were that both sides guaranteed the security of the persons attending the main talks, that the guest delegation stay four to six days in the host's area, and that the main talks be held behind closed doors in principle.

With all these agreements, however, many fear that the north Koreans may stalemate the main talks at any time if it seems necessary to them, by making political proposals during the coming main talks.

It was only three weeks ago that the north side made a political proposal, attempting to derail the preliminary talks which were moving smoothly

progress largely owing to the July 4 communique.

Although the Red Cross talks have entered the second phase, many people still recall the postponement of the first main talk which had been previously slated for Aug. 5 either in Seoul or Pyongyang.

They also take a cautious view about the future of the talks because they believe that north Korea would like to establish a link between the south-north talks and the debate of the Korean problems at the United Nations.

So far, the government has contended that the Korean debate should be shelved at the forthcoming 27th session of the U.N. General Assembly so that it will not hamper the smooth and successful progress of the south-north dialogue.

North Korea--

(Continued From Page 4)

Pyongyang technical high school of construction consists of an engineer corps while the Hamhung technical high school of chemistry is composed of a special corps for chemical warfare.

After middle school about one third advance to high school or technical high school. Most enter the people's army or labor work.

Education

Primary-school education became compulsory in 1956 and then the compulsory education was extended to seven years in 1958. In 1967 a nine-year compulsory technical education was enforced. There have been no tuition fees since 1959 but students have to complete labor service duties instead.

As of 1971, north Korea had 2,690,000 students in more than 9,260 educational institutions of various levels, including 129 universities and colleges. There are 228 libraries in north Korea with books mainly of "Kim Il-sung thought" and anti-American, socialist education.

In high school, which admits only children of trusted families, courses in Korean, Russian, mathematics, physics, chemistry, history, geography, history of the Communist Party and Communist morals are taught.

Military education is taught four hours a week to give students capability to command (army) platoon forces, and duty for "social service" is eight weeks a year. Most after-school hours are spent in scheduled collective activities.

The technical high schools, important educational organs in north Korea, aim at training students in specialized skills in agriculture, machinery and chemistry, etc. The

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Most schoolteachers are housewives. Even in girls' middle schools, deciphering the Morse Code and rifle shooting are compulsory subjects. Active second foreign languages in middle schools are Russian, English and French.

Under the current educational system, children at the age of seven enter the four-year "people's (primary) school" after three years in kindergarten. They then may advance to three-year high schools or four-year technical colleges or "factory colleges" of three to six years. On top of them, there are three to four years of research courses.

Sports, Arts

North Korea has enormously encouraged sports. North Korean leaders believe promoting people's sports is a means of reinforcing their Communist faith. They recommend mass gymnastic games and mass marathons and force people to take so-called "sports trip to revolutionary war sites" in other words, sports is another type of military training in north Korea.

Another reason for this policy is to find prominent athletes through such activities. In 1965 and 1966 they decided to publicize sports activities as a step to promote international relations through sports exchanges. Sports is also under the complete control of the Korean Workers' Party.

After the military trace in 1953, north Korean artists began to meet in organizations called "leagues" of writers, composers, and artists. And to avoid international isolation, an organization for international cultural exchange and propaganda was formed in 1958.

North Korea has 376 movie theaters and produced 215 films in 1964.

All artistic expression, regardless of genre, is based on "socialist realism." So, individuality and creativeness mean only reactionary in north Korean arts. Artists are required to remember the Lenin dictum that literature and art should play the role of propaganda and agitation of the party.

Documentary stories prevail in literature while choral singing and military marches comprise most musical composition.

In East Asia, Pacific

ROK Places Top In Tourist Receipts

WASHINGTON (A-K News) —The World Bank has announced that Korea ranked top in East Asia and the Pacific in terms of growth of foreign tourist arrivals in 1965-69.

Korea ranked second among all the developing countries in the world, outranked only by Afghanistan.

In terms of gross foreign tourism receipts, Korea ranked second from the bottom among the developing countries in East Asia and the Pacific, with only Indonesia having fewer visitors and earning less in foreign tourism than Korea. The bank estimated the 1970 visitors to Korea at 173,000.

In a report titled "Tourism Sector Working Paper," dated June 1972, the bank said: Growth of foreign visitor arrivals in Korea in 1969 was 524 compared with the 1965 index (100). The lowest growth was marked by the Philippines whose 1969 index was only 171 (compared with the 1965 index, 100).

Afghanistan's 1969 index was 509 and Uruguay (world's lowest) was 103 compared with the 1965 index—100.

The bank said Korea grossed \$19 million from foreign tourism in 1970 (the equivalent of 5.6 percent in merchandise exports).

The average length of stay for foreign visitors to Korea was four nights, their average daily expenditure was \$27 (compared with \$83 in Hongkong and \$25 in Indonesia).

The bank observed: "The support of the Bank Group may be of considerable value in bringing the type of development which does not destroy the physical environment, but preserve irreplaceable assets for future generations."

"Since tourism can often be developed in the less developed regions of a country, it may become a significant factor in redressing regional imbalances in employment and income."

In some of the least developed countries, the rapid growth of tourism may even lead to the creation of acute economic and social disparities between the areas where tourism has its most direct impact on money incomes and employment and the rest of the economy."

RADIO & TV PROGRAMS

RADIO

TBC-FM (89.1 Mc)

- 12:00-FM Salon
- 1:00-Dynamic Stereo Sound
- 1:30-Dessert Music
- 2:00-Light Music Album
- 2:30-Interlude in the Afternoon
- 3:00-Light Music Bench
- 4:00-Music at 4 O'clock
- 5:00-Stereo Music Lounge
- 6:00-Pops on Parade
- 6:30-Twilight Melodies
- 6:59-Tune for Great Players
- 7:45-Ballads
- 8:00-Bouquet of Melodies
- 9:00-Your Music Hall
- 9:45-Ballads
- 10:00-Stereo Golden Concert
- 12:00-Songs for Missed Ones
- 12:30-FM Request Hour

MBC-FM (91.9 Mc)

- 12:00-Request Pop Song
- 1:00-Classical Time
- 2:00-FM Four Seasons
- 2:30-Ballads Time
- 3:00-Classical at 3 O'clock
- 4:00-Afternoon Salon
- 4:40-Korean Popular Songs in Stereo Sound
- 5:00-Request Concert
- 5:30-Song on Parade
- 7:00-Rhythm of Fascination
- 7:30-Music Salon
- 8:00-Ballads
- 8:20-My Music Hall
- 8:55-FM Guide
- 9:00-Music of Masters in Stereo Sound
- 10:00-Disk Show
- 11:00-Midnight Concert
- 12:00-Midnight Sonata

AFKN (562 Kc)

- 12:15-Paul Harvey
- 1:00-Tom Campbell
- 1:05-Edna Griffin
- 3:05-Gene Price
- 4:05-Afternoon Show
- 6:30-MBC News
- 6:35-Face the Nation
- 7:00-All Golden Game
- 7:30-Nightbeat

9:05-Bobby Troupe

9:30-Gazette

9:35-Mystery Theater

10:20-Armed Forces Digest

10:35-Interlude

11:05-Soul Spectacular

11:35-Interlude

12:00-Nice 'N Easy

3:00-Red 'N Gold

6:00-Sounds of Our Times

7:00-Adventures in Good Music

10:00-Here, There and Everywhere

11:00-Pete Smith

TELEVISION

TBC-TV (Ch. 7)

- FM 7:30-Comix Corner
- 7:40-Serial Drama "Miss Deer"
- 8:00-Snow Boat
- 8:00-Serial Drama "Only Son"
- 8:20-Comedy
- 8:30-Hello, Mr. Chang!
- 6:55-Pops Spot
- 10:00-News
- 10:00-Overseas News
- 10:25-Weather
- 10:30-Episodic in Your Job

KBS-TV (Ch. 3)

- 4:30-High School Baseball Championship
- 7:00-News
- 7:20-Overseas News
- 7:30-Serial Drama "A Journey"
- 7:50-The Echo of Songs
- 8:20-Cheer Series "Hanging Rock"
- 8:40-Hawaii 5-0
- 9:20-Today's News
- 10:00-Serial Drama "The Homecoming"
- 10:50-TV Sports Class

MBC-TV (Ch. 11)

- FM 6:20-Overseas News
- 6:30-MBC News
- 6:50-Cartoon
- 7:00-All Golden Game
- 7:30-Nightbeat

Gist of Assembly Testimony

No Basic Change Seen In Gov't Policy on Unity

By Jeon Ky-boe

The government has made it clear that there is no change in its policy for national unification, opposing south-north confederation or neutralization.

The point was laid down in the course of the question-and-answer session of the National Assembly concerning the south-north joint communique issued July 4.

More than 40 lawmakers from the government and opposition parties took part in the interpellation of the administration for eight days beginning July 5.

The following is a summary of answers made by Prime Minister Kim Jong-pil and other Cabinet members on domestic and diplomatic issues at the Assembly plenary session.

Validity of Communiqué

(1) South-north political talks were not violating the Anti-Communist Law and other pertinent laws because they were conducted under the presidential prerogative.

(2) The south-north joint communiqué is not a treaty or agreement between states but a preliminary promise between two sides.

(3) A non-aggression treaty will not be concluded between south and north Korea as north Korea is not a state.

(4) The south-north joint communiqué was not designed to keep the incumbent government in power or to break through any difficult domestic problems.

External Affairs

(1) A two-Korea theory cannot be recognized since the north Korean regime is not a state and the current south-north talks did not imply recognition of the Communist

regime. (2) The repudiation of the external imposition or interference means the "utilization" of external force in governmental efforts to attain unification independently. Therefore, the United Nations, the UNCURK and the UNC do not fall under the category of external force.

(3) The government will seek to improve relations with the Soviet Union and Communist China, but has no plan to dispatch any economic or commercial missions to such Communist states.

(4) The Hallstein Doctrine will be applied case-by-case in pursuance of the national interests.

(5) The Korean troops in Vietnam will be pulled out after August when the South Vietnamese forces recover their lost territory.

Domestic Systems

(1) The Anti-Communist Law and other related laws will not be changed and there will be no change in anti-Communist education.

(2) The anti-Communist defense posture will be further strengthened with the declaration of the state of national emergency and the special law on national security and defense kept intact.

(3) The U.S. forces in Korea will not be withdrawn at least until 1973 and their presence in Korea is necessary to bolster the government position to negotiate with the Communists.

(4) The joint communiqué and unification problems should be refrained from.

Relations With North

(1) The United Nations formula for unification called

for general elections throughout the south and north under U.N. supervision remains unchanged and the government is opposed to unification in "bona fide" competition with north Korea in such areas as Africa and Southeast Asia, because of the recent rapid progress of south-north negotiations for unification.

Among the 132 UN member nations, the number of nations which advocated so-called neutral policy reached more than 70 nations and the direction of these nations will have a great impact on the future of the government's status in the International community.

Especially the moves of the neutral nations are seriously affected the government policy of achieving peaceful unification through the United Nations.

In accordance with the sudden government policy change toward north Korea, the Foreign Ministry is hastening to readjust and restudy its diplomatic policy to be in line with the relations with non-aligned nations.

A ranking Foreign Ministry official said the government would neither strengthen diplomatic activities toward non-aligned countries in Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle East areas by any means until the general unification is achieved.

Pointing out that there are pros and cons on the Korean question between the West and the blocs as to whether it should be raised at the United Nations this year or deferred as last year, he said the government should maintain its supremacy over north Korea in the world community.

The government will continue to secure friendly relations with non-aligned countries and to block the advance of north Korea in those countries in spite of the recent south-north Korean negotiations by applying the "Hallstein Doctrine" flexibly case by case for the national interest.

To this end, the government will extend medical assistance, technical cooperation and trade improvement with non-aligned nations in an effort to enlist their support at

Non-Aligned Countries

Competition With North Fresh Challenge for ROK

By Han Kon-Ju

The government diplomacy toward the non-aligned countries seems to face new problems in "bona fide" competition with north Korea in such areas as Africa and Southeast Asia, because of the recent rapid progress of south-north negotiations for unification.

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To this end, the government will extend medical assistance, technical cooperation and trade improvement with non-aligned nations in an effort to enlist their support at

international conferences including the United Nations.

Among the measures to step up economic and technical cooperation with non-aligned nations are dispatch of medical doctors, supply of medical equipment, establishment of small-scale plants, opening of agricultural and technical schools, and assistance to housing and road projects.

The government plans imports of raw rubber and cotton for "political" purposes from such countries as Sri Lanka (Ceylon) and the United Arab Republic and recently concluded an agreement concerning establishment of a North Korea — Information Republic for technical assistance.

The government is also inviting technical trainees from Southeast Asia, Africa and Central and South America, while dispatching sericulture and fishery technicians to such countries as Nepal, Peru and Fiji to consolidate friendly relations.

For security diplomacy, the government efforts will be concentrated on 13 nations where Korean diplomats are in confrontation with north Korean Communists and on strengthening diplomatic relations with nations vulnerable to the north Korean Communists.

In the Southeast Asian area, the government is exerting efforts to secure strategic political and economic cooperation by inviting influential figures and visits and economic cooperation.

In the West, the government is exerting efforts to secure strategic political and economic cooperation by inviting influential figures and visits and economic cooperation.

The government will also strengthen its relations with New and Western Samoa, while expanding the diplomatic network further, newly opening a consulate general in Kaimamudi, and trade missions in Helsinki, Kuwait and Sri Lanka.

The government has a total of 74 resident diplomatic missions and north Korea has about 50 missions. The nations where south and north Korea are both represented

are as follows: Burma (consulate-general), India (consulate-general), Indonesia (the Republic of Korea — consulate-general, north Korea — consulate-general), Pakistan (consulate-general), Singapore (consulate-general), Chile (ROK — embassy, north Korea — trade mission), but recently ambassador-level diplomatic relations established, the United Arab Republic (ROK — consulate-general, north Korea — embassy), Lebanon (trade mission), Austria (ROK — embassy, north Korea — trade mission), France (ROK — embassy, north Korea — civilian trade mission), Sweden (ROK — embassy, north Korea — Information Republic trade mission), Kuwait (trade mission), and Cameroon (recently set up diplomatic relations with north Korea in spite of the ROK Embassy recently inviting ambassadors of non-aligned nations assigned to the United Nations to Korea, the government has been taking part positively in international conferences to block the advance of north Korea, taking advantage of Communist China's growing influence in the world community.

In addition to economic cooperation and goodwill missions, the government has dispatched and will dispatch investigation research missions to non-aligned areas to cope with the rapidly-changing international situation.

The government paid keen interest in the recent meeting of Organization of African Unity, which was held June 7-15 in Morocco with the participation of 40 African and 22 African presidents.

The government will closely watch the forthcoming fourth foreign ministers meeting which will be held from August 4 in Georgetown, Guyana in connection with their moves on the 27th United Nations General Assembly.

The third non-aligned conference, held at Lusaka, Zambia Sept. 8-10, 1971, was attended by the representatives of 65 non-aligned countries from Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Europe and Central and South America.

Textbook Revision Out

Anti-Red Education To Be Intensified

By Chong Un-bung

The contents of the textbooks for anti-Communist education in primary and secondary schools are likely to remain unchanged until Communist north Korea changes stances and abusive sentences in its own school textbooks.

Minister of Education Min Kwan-shik and other educational policy makers have taken a stern attitude toward some public opinion for possible change of some words in the textbooks such as "north puppet regime."

The education policy makers, explaining that north Korea has innumerable textbooks containing slanderous propaganda sentences, remarked that it is premature to consider a change in textbooks in the south.

When the south-north joint communiqué was announced by CIA director Lee Hu-rak July 4, most school teachers were perplexed how to go on with anti-Communist education.

This is well explained by the fact that no teachers uttered a word regarding anti-Communist education in textbooks to comment at that time.

Students came to believe through the education that it is only a waste of time to sit down with the Communists for negotiations. Negotiation with the Communists gains nothing, teachers have taught.

But the government talked with the north Korean regime on the most important issues of national reunification and reached a basic agreement on the matter.

This is a real shock to the students because they are taught that the Communists are the last to talk with.

Besides, the communiqué provides that south and north Korea hereafter stop the use of slandering and defaming words against each other. This is so, it is necessary

what a miserable life the people in north Korea live under the dictatorship of a few Communist cliques.

But the wording for north Korea in the textbooks is not so defamatory as a few, for example, puppet government for the existing regime of north Korea. The classes are held two hours.

At middle and high schools, the course is provided for 105 hours over three years and directed to analyzing communism in theory and studying how the people in north Korea are suppressed and exploited under communism.

The new set of directives delivered on July 10 to superintendents of the provincial boards of education following the announcement of the communiqué clarified that there would be no change as far as anti-Communist education is concerned.

Minister Min Kwan-shik said in delivering the directives that teachers must not be moved by the release of the communiqué and go on with their teaching as before.

Minister Min said the joint communiqué would by no means bring about a change in the purpose of education to which the nation has thus far stuck and called for strengthened anti-Communist education.

He said the current textbooks for anti-Communist education need no revision because they were compiled to tell how the north Korean Communists have thus far harmed the nation. And the books were also designed to foster a sound judgment of what the communism is like through historical facts, he said.

Minister Min said that the current anti-Communist education would go on at the current pace, or rather be strengthened to prepare against the dialogue with the north Korean Communists which is expected in the foreseeable future.

Interface Politics of Yi Dynasty

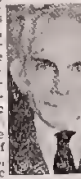
Old Concept With New Meaning

By Donald S. Macdonald

The Korean political system under the Yi Dynasty was a highly centralized one, as all authorities agree. Gregory Henderson, in his comprehensive analysis of Korean politics, emphasizes the "vortex" effect of this centralization, which tended to drag ambitious and able men of good family out of the provinces and into Seoul, there to compete in the endless

national rivalries and struggles of the yangban elite to the great misfortune of the population; however, life was lived within the individual rural communities of the dual rural — communalistic relationships were largely within family, clan, and village. It was here that most of the benefits and burdens of society were shared, rules made, order kept, and disputes settled.

Elders, acting by consensus in accordance with traditional patterns, were the political authority. It is arguable that during the peaceful periods of Yi Dynasty history, the central government had relatively little effect on the villagers' lives except symbolically by ceremonial and by setting the calendar, or imposing taxes on landowners and the residual capacity to maintain order and suppress revolts.



Prof. Hahn Boe-ho's words, the elite and the peasants "shared in their autonomous lives in a disjunctive fashion, each being tied loosely to the other on the basis of an over-all ethos shared by both segments of the population.

Prof. Hahn (telling Homer Hulbert and Hahn Pong-choon) has pointed out that a key feature of the Yi Dynasty political structure — at least in certain regions — was played by local officials or clerks called *ojon*. These men were in the service of the yangban officials and landholders, but were chosen from local families and remained in their areas to act as intermediaries between the rapidly rotating or absent elite and the general population.

Prof. Hahn suggests that this group of *ojon* "was most responsible for the maintenance of the political structure of Korea at the local level together for many centuries."

It might be said, then, that the *ojon* stood at a major political interface: they were between the largely informal political systems of local communities, on the one hand, and the more formalized and institutionalized structure of the central government, on the other. The very existence of this interface may have served as an important element in Korean political stability.

It set a more or less well-defined boundary across which the flow of political and economic costs and benefits could be roughly equalized. Such an institution is not wholly unique to Korea; the village headmen and estate managers in Persia, for ex-

ample, will likely become progressively more unhappy and unwilling to pay the costs demanded of him by the rapidly national political system.

Proximity and immediacy are major considerations in the individual's evaluation of costs and benefits. Thus, family responsibilities are likely to take precedence over community responsibilities, and these in turn over responsibilities to the larger society, because the need is more apparent and immediate.

Similarly, costs will be more reluctantly borne when the payoff is not immediate or visible, or when the payoff is not guaranteed by some trusted individual or institution close at hand.

Myth of Power

The average Yi Dynasty villager could hardly believe unceremonially that the king's ministers would look after him in specific problems. He would have a myth of their power and virtue might be.

However, the villager could be expected to put his trust in arrangements made at the community level, because it constituted the outermost limit of action with which he personally had contact, and because it offered a place where the outputs and inputs for himself and his peers could be evaluated against each other.

The villagers would accept, as the normal state of nature, that they had to give up in tangible terms somewhat more than they got. But if the imbalance grew too great, the result would be other

ce. In the extreme, the consequence would be the reduction in the individual to a state of powerlessness and apathy — hardly the state of mind to make a meaningful contribution to the larger society.

The argument for a community interface is not necessarily an argument for judicial local autonomy. The Yi Dynasty communities had legal autonomy, but they had latitude to regulate their affairs within traditional limits, because of the relative simple interdependent relationships of the time.

However, it could be a significant addition to political stability in modern states have an updated version of *ojon* — a group of people who can serve as guardians of the interface between the local government structure; we are trusted by the local citizens, who are trained to understand major national problems and needs, but who support by the national government to stand up for local needs and rights within the community, and to maintain a delicate balance in the flow of costs and benefits between the community and the world outside.

To some extent, local officials anywhere have some elements of *ojon*-like function and behavior. However, if local officials are promoted or rewarded through the central government, these officials will be more dependent on their superiors to please their local communities in any situation where

at the Assembly plenary session:

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(2) The south-north joint communiqué is not a treaty or agreement between states but a preliminary promise between two sides.

(3) A non-aggression treaty will not be concluded between south and north Korea as north Korea is not a state.

(4) The south-north joint communiqué was not designed to keep the incumbent government in power or to break through any difficult domestic problems.

External Affairs

(1) A two-Korea theory cannot be recognized since the north Korean regime is not a state and the current south-north talks did not imply recognition of the Communist

their lost territory.

Domestic Systems

(1) The Anti-Communist Law and other related laws will not be changed and there will be no change in anti-Communist education.

(2) The anti-Communist defense posture will be further strengthened with the declaration of the state of national emergency and the special law on national security and defense kept intact.

(3) The U.S. forces in Korea will not be withdrawn at least until 1973 and their presence in Korea is necessary to bolster the government position to negotiate with the Communists.

(4) The joint communiqué and unification issue may be freely discussed among the public but any hasty conclusions or reckless argument over unification problems should be refrained from.

Relations With North

(1) The United Nations formula for unification call-

el says that north Korea, shown in the south-north joint communiqué, had no option but to kneel down before the "mightiness of our national force."

The booklet, published by the Culture-Information Ministry last week, expresses the government's position, whether the north Korean Communists will act on their words faithfully by halting all armed provocations against the south.

"Therefore," the booklet states, "we should keep close watch on every move appearing in the north as well as the outside world until we detect the real intention of north Korea to conform to national conscience and significance helping the dream of reunification come true."

In the wake of the joint communiqué, the government has set seven principles in what it described as "our required attitude toward national reunification" as follows:

- Enhancement of a strong ideology of freedom and democracy;
- Reinforcement of national power;
- Unity of national opinion and the people themselves;
- Enhancement of a renewed sense of historical mission;
- Cold and accurate analysis of international political developments; and
- Full support for the south-north conversations.

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The education policy makers, explaining that north Korea has innumerable textbooks containing slanderous propaganda sentences, remarked that it is premature to consider a change in textbooks in the south.

When the south-north joint communiqué was announced by CIA director Lee Hwuk July 4, most school teachers were perplexed how to go on with anti-Communist education.

This is well explained by the fact that no teachers uttered a word regarding anti-Communist education when asked to comment at that time.

Students came to believe through the education that it is only a waste of time to sit down with the Communists for negotiations. Negotiation with the Communists gains nothing, teachers have taught.

But the government talked with the north Korean regime on the most important issues of national reunification and reached a basic agreement on the matter.

This is a real shock to the students because they are taught that the Communists are the last to talk with.

Besides, the communiqué provides that south and north Korea hereafter stop the use of slandering and stop the use of words against each other. If this is so, it is necessary to reword the words about north Korea should be eliminated from all textbooks being used in schools.

Some hasty opinions were expressed following the communiqué that the Education Ministry would have to eliminate the derogatory words about north Korea from the textbooks.

Some people favored the elimination but others did not. Amidst these opinions, the Education Ministry nailed down July 10 new guidelines or education to stave off confusion over anti-Communist education. The guidelines all for strengthened anti-Communist education.

At present, anti-Communist education is being conducted in primary schools and secondary schools.

At primary schools, this instruction is included in the subject of social life. It is directed to helping students understand how the Korean War (1950-1953) occurred and what troubles the north Korean Communists inflicted upon the nation during the war and after it.

The instruction is also intended to let children know

what a miserable life the people in north Korea live under the dictatorship of a few Communist cliques.

But the wording for north Korea in the textbooks is not so defaming except a few, for example, puppet government for the existing regime of north Korea. The classes are held two hours a week.

At middle and high schools, the course is provided for 105 hours over three years and directed to analyzing communism in theory and studying how the people in north Korea are suppressed and exploited under communism.

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For the great mass of the population, however, life was lived within the individual rural communities of the time. Meaningful political relationships were largely within family, clan, and village. It was here that most of the benefits and burdens of society were shared, rules made, order kept, and disputes settled.

Elders, acting by consensus in accordance with traditional patterns, were the political authority. It is arguable that during the peaceful periods of Yi Dynasty history, the central government had relatively little effect on the villagers' lives except symbolically by ceremonial and by setting the calendar, or indirectly through the levy of taxes on landowners and the residual capacity to maintain order and suppress revolts.

Let me elaborate this concept. Every human being tends to regulate his behavior consciously or unconsciously, in terms of maximizing his benefits and minimizing his costs, as he understands them or feels them. The benefits may be conceived selfishly or altruistically (or most likely) as a blend of both. The techniques of the culture greatly affect what is regarded as benefits.

Again, the individual may regard his costs as reasonable or unreasonable, on the basis of cultural teachings as well as on the basis of personal risk, pain, and hardship. Thus, a farmer may be very unhappy about the necessity of working on a road unless he has been equipped by culture or personal experience to recognize the benefits the road will bring him, or to value the exertion as praiseworthy or meritorious or to accept the task as an inevitability of life.

For the individual, unless benefits and costs seem to be in tolerable balance, he

of achieving peaceful unification through the United Nations.

In accordance with the sudden government policy change toward north Korea, the Foreign Ministry is hastening to readjust its diplomatic policy to be implemented in relations with non-aligned nations.

A ranking Foreign Ministry official said the government would further strengthen its diplomatic activities toward non-aligned countries in Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle East areas by means until the fundamental aim of territorial unification is achieved.

Pointing out that there are pros and cons on the Korean question between the West and East blocs as to whether it should be raised at the United Nations this year or deferred as last year, he said the government should maintain its supremacy over north Korea in the world community.

The government will continue to secure friendly ties with non-aligned countries and to block the advance of north Korea in those countries in spite of the recent south-north Korean negotiations by applying the "Hallstein Doctrine" flexibly ease by ease for the national interest.

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A policeman pats the shoulder of a child for a tip, which led to the arrest of an espionage agent sent from north Korea. In admiration of his courageous act, the drawing is from a textbook for primary school use in anti-Communist education.

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코리아 헤럴드

LATE CITY EDITION

SEOUL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1972

Kissinger Holds Extended Secret Kremlin Parley

MOSCOW (AP) — Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's top foreign policy adviser, cancelled a scheduled sight-seeing trip to Leningrad Tuesday night and conferred again Wednesday with Soviet leaders on some of the main questions affecting world security and U.S.-Soviet ties.

Gov't to Initiate New Anti-Red Education Policy

The government will establish a new anti-Communist education program after evaluating the outcome of the two rounds of the south-north Red Cross talks on separated families, Education Minister Bin Kwan-shik said yesterday.

He made the statement in budget hearings by the National Assembly Education-Information Committee.

During the debate, Rep. Kim Song-du of the Democratic Republican Party said new problems developed in the public attitude regarding the current Red Cross talks and asked the government whether it has any plan to cope with them.

Minister Min said the problems will be overcome when the public realizes that the free democratic system is superior to communism.

The committee, meanwhile, formed a three-member subcommittee to handle a 1,390 million won supplementary budget request from the government. The sum, if passed, will be used as salaries for

Russ May Drop Call for Debate of UNCURK

UNITED NATIONS (AFP) — The Soviet Union would be willing to let drop its insistence on a traditional debate calling for dissolution of the U.N. Commission for Korea and the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

Communist China, meanwhile, will insist that the United Nations debate the Korean question, according to a well-informed source here Tuesday.

The Chinese delegation has joined a group of non-aligned nations in proposing an agenda item for the U.N. General Assembly which opens next week. The motion is headed, "creation of favorable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

The Western powers, particularly the United States, feel that it would be better, in view of the current favorable development of the Korean situation, to avoid a debate on an old cold-war subject.

The United States would be willing to pass up the usual review in which the U.N. membership at most assembly sessions, has reaffirmed the validity of the presence of U.N. troops in south Korea.

China and Algeria, the two who are most active in pushing for the agenda item, appear to be guaranteeing that a Korean debate would be more constructive rather than polemical lines.

In their view, the object would be for the United Nations to give a sort of moral blessing to the bilateral negotiations which have started between Seoul and Pyongyang toward the long-term goal of a peace treaty reunifying north and south Korea.

The idea would be for the

KNRC Offers Principles For Conference Success; Talks Expected Resumed



SECOND RED CROSS TALKS—South-north Red Cross delegates hear Kim Young-woo, president of the Korean National Red Cross, deliver a congratulatory address at

union of 10 million dispersed families held at Chosun Hotel yesterday. KNRC chief delegate Lee Bum-suk is seated at center, right row. His north Korean counter-

N.K. Launches Political Drive At Seoul Meet

Red Cross delegates from the Republic of Korea and north Korea yesterday held their second round of Red Cross main conference in Seoul, but reached no agreement, against the expectations by the Koreans.

The conference, lasted about two hours from 10:20 a.m. at Chosun Hotel, was set aside largely for speechmaking by the chief delegates, consultants and other attendants.

The north Koreans, in their speeches, tried to paint the conference politically, by making remarks which have nothing to do with the humanitarian endeavor for relieving the agonies of the 10 million displaced families.

The meeting began with the opening address by Lee Bum-suk, the chief Korean National Red Cross delegate. In the address, he presented three "basic principles" to be applied in the future deliberation of

Korea Herald Photo

budget request from the government. The sum, if passed, will be used as salaries for the nation's teachers.

Other assembly committees are continuing preliminary debate on related sections of the 1972 extra budget bill of 62,000 million won.

3 MIGs Downed North of Hanoi By U.S. Fighters

SAIGON (AP) — U.S. air force fighters shot down three Soviet-built MIG interceptors north of Hanoi Tuesday, the first time in four months American pilots have scored a triple kill, the U.S. command announced Wednesday.

There were no U.S. losses reported in the MIG battles, but spokesmen said some American planes were downed over the north while on other missions. They said details would be made available later.

North Vietnam claimed six American jets were shot down, three of them near the Chinese border, and at least one pilot was captured.

The F4 Phantoms, America's fastest fighters, were escorting bombers on raids in the Hanoi area when they encountered the MIGs in three separate engagements 24 km northeast, 96 km northwest and 144 km west of the North Vietnamese capital, spokesmen said.

Lt. Col. Lyle L. Beckersmeon, commander of the 35th tactical fighter squadron, led one flight of four Phantoms that downed one MIG 21 about 24 km northeast of Hanoi. Beckers and his radar operator, 1st Lt. Thomas M. Griffin, 25, said they damaged the MIG with an air-to-air missile on its wing and finished it off with 20mm cannon.

EEC Summit Set For Oct. 19-20

FRASCATI, Italy, (Reuters) — Foreign and finance ministers of the 10 Common Market countries agreed Tuesday that a market summit should be held in Paris on Oct. 19 and 20, informed sources said.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann told his colleagues "As far as we are concerned a sufficient basis exists for the summit to be held."

He noted, however, that a final decision rested with French President Georges Pompidou. A french announcement was expected after the weekly French cabinet meeting on Friday.

WITH THE SOVIET LEADER'S VISIT Tuesday.

The government news agency Tass reported Kissinger and Gromyko held a working lunch Tuesday with U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam, Soviet Ambassador to Washington Anatoly Dobrynin and other ranking Soviet officials.

The announcement on further talks Wednesday came shortly after the White House reported that Kissinger would confer about the Vietnam situation with Britain on the way home to report to President Nixon.

White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said Kissinger's talks with Heath and Pompidou would concern his discussions with the Soviet Union as "part of our consulting pattern of close consultations with European allies."

Premier Inspects Rebuilding Sites

Premier Kim Jong-pil yesterday began a two-day tour to inspect the rehabilitation of flood damages in Kangwondo, Kyongsang Pukto, Cholla Namdo, Cholla Pukto, Chungchong Namdo and Kyonggi-do.

Accompanying the premier on the trip are Agriculture Forestry Minister Kim Pohyon, Transportation Minister Kim Shin, Director Oh Yong-un of the Korean National Railroad and Rep. Oh Hak-jin, chairman of the National Assembly Commerce-Industry Committee.

peace treaty reunifying north and south Korea.

The idea would be for the United Nations thus to disengage itself from its 22-year-old involvement in Korea by recognizing publicly the right of the two governments to decide between themselves the future of the peninsula.

W. German Minister Visits Pusan, Ulsan

Egon Franke, inter-German relations minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, yesterday visited the Korean vocational school in Pusan and the industrial complex in Ulsan on the fourth day of his stay in Korea.

Franke returned to Seoul this afternoon and gave a lecture at the National Unification Board, prior to his departure.

Franke arrived in Seoul Sunday on a five-day visit at the invitation of National Unification Minister Kim Yong-sun.

No Political Speech

TOKYO (Hapdong) — The Pyongyang radio Wednesday expressed regret over the fact that congratulatory speeches representing party and social organizations were not made in the opening of the Seoul Red Cross talks in a brief news cast monitored here.

SECOND RED CROSS TALKS—South-north Red Cross delegates hear Kim Young-woo, president of the Korean National Red Cross, deliver a congratulatory address at the second round of full-scale talks on the possible re-

Date of Next Confab Remains Undecided

The second round of the Red Cross conference, held in Seoul yesterday, was "a success" despite the two societies did not exchange any form of written agreement during the session, Chung Choo-nyun, spokesman of the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC), said yesterday.

Chung said he and Han Si-hyok, a north Korean delegate, had a working session for the agreement from 10:40 p.m. Tuesday through 5 a.m. yesterday with two to three attendants present.

"However, we could not iron out our differences," he said.

The KNRC spokesman, who is also a KNRC delegate, made the remarks while meeting with reporters at the end of the conference.

Chung said he can not disclose the process of the working session since it was held in the form of closed meeting.

As to the date for the third south-north Red Cross main conference, Chung said the two Red Cross delegations have not scheduled it. He said

Lee Bum-suk, the KNRC chief delegate, proposed to his north Korean counterpart, Kim Tae-hi, to decide the date for the third session at the close of the meeting. Kim, however, only said the date can be settled only through discussion.

The site for the next meeting is most likely to be Pyongyang since the two sides agreed to hold the full-dress talks in Seoul and Pyongyang alternately, Chung added.

The KNRC will continue to render its best for the early resumption of the meeting, the spokesman said.

Other issues Chung covered with the reporters were:

Question — Why was the opening of the meeting delayed some 20 minutes?

Answer — Frankly speaking, it was because we tried to iron out difference and adopt a written agreement.

Q. — What was the outcome of the meeting?

A. — With the Seoul meeting, we have come to deepen mutual trust. We laid a firmer foundation and created a favorable climate for the discussion of substantive issues.

Q. — More north Koreans delivered congratulatory speeches than the ROK personnel during the two conferences. Is this fair?

A. — The number of the congratulatory speeches does not matter. What matters are the contents.

Q. — Will there be consultants continuously?

A. — As long as the south and north agree to have seven consultants the agreement stands.

N. Koreans Feted At Walker Hill

The visiting north Koreans were given a luncheon at the plush Walker Hill resort yesterday evening.

Hosted by Lee Bum-suk, the Korean National Red Cross chief delegate, the luncheon was lasted for three hours from 8 p.m. during which the visitors were also entertained in a floor show.

The north Koreans applauded for old songs which were popular among them pre-World War II days.

Defer Politics

Kim Urges Priority On Solvable Issues

Kim Young-woo, president of the Korean National Red Cross, yesterday urged the Red Cross delegates to place priority on "those matters which undoubtedly can be solved."

"This is not a time for us to seek a difference between the south and north, but a time to search for the many things we hold in common," he said in a congratulatory speech.

His speech was followed by Prof. Kim Jun-yup of Korea

More Stories, Photos On Page 4

University, and two north Korean advisers who emphasized non-Red Cross issues.

The KNRC president said, "We must handle with first priority those matters which undoubtedly can be solved, and put off matters which are not too hopeful." Then he stressed, "Let us take care of the problems issuing from difference of ideologies and systems following the solution of problems that can be solved with brotherly love."

Kim extended his "warmest welcome" to the north Korean Red Cross members and praised them for their trip from Pyongyang "in spirit of Red Cross."

Conveying to the north Koreans the "warmest welcome and brotherly feelings of 35 million south Koreans," Kim reminded the participants that the international motto of the Red Cross this year is "Humanity's Bridge."

"This literally means the establishing of bridge of humanitarianism connecting all parts of the world," he explained.

The task for laying the "human bridge" started on Aug. 12 last year when Dr. Chot Doo-sun, former KNRC president, proposed the family campaign and the north Korean Red Cross society accepted it, he said.

He went on to say that the two Red Cross bodies in the divided peninsula are the "first to establish a bridge of humanitarianism quickly and successfully" in the Red Cross world.

Korea Herald Photo

union of 10 million dispersed families held at Chosun Hotel yesterday. KNRC chief delegate Lee Bum-suk is seated at center, right row. His north Korean counterpart Kim Tae-hi is shown reading a paper at left row.

Lee Bum-suk delegate in his address, he presented three "basic principles" to be applied in the future deliberation of the family search issues based on the five-point agenda mutually accepted earlier.

The three principles Lee presented are: —The freely expressed wishes of the separated fam-

The south and north Korean Red Cross officials planned a second Seoul session at 11:30 p.m. yesterday but put it off owing to fatigue and tight schedule, Chung Choo-nyun, KNRC spokesman, said. He did not elaborate on what was to be discussed at the unscheduled meeting.

However, it was learned that they were trying to work out agreement on the date for the third conference and other related issues. The second session will be held on a date to be discussed by the two delegations, Chung said.

lies and their relatives concerned must be heard and heeded.

—All projects undertaken by the Red Cross conference must be carried out in keeping with the Red Cross spirit of voluntary service under direct guarantees and a assumption of necessary responsibilities on the part of the two Red Cross societies, and

Each project implemented under the agenda items must be executed promptly and accurately in accordance with the traditional and universal Red Cross pattern.

Saying that Korea can proudly accomplish erasing their national tragedy through their own endeavors in the midst of the ever-changing world situation, the KNRC chief delegate said, "We now begin to record the second chapter of the new national history."

"Truthfully speaking, not a single Korean does not want national reunification at the earliest possible date. However, we must remember that a number of formidable and tangible problems created by the 27 year-long separation stares us in the face." He then emphasized the need for patience and sincerity for the success of the talks.

Kim Tae-hi, the north Korean Red Cross chief negotiator, in his keynote address following Lee's speech, emphasized that reunion, exchange of correspondence and other family projects should be carried out based on "principles of freedom and democracy."

"Maximum freedom should

(Continued on Page 4)



EEC TALKS — Three European foreign ministers are seen in the garden of the villa Aldobrandini in Frascati, Italy Tuesday before their meeting. They (from left) are Alec Douglas-Home (Britain) and Giuseppe Medici (Italy).

Korea Herald Photo

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Control of Seoul Population

The teeming population of Seoul that has long exceeded five million and is now approaching the six million mark makes the capital city one of the most crowded metropolises on the globe. No sign is yet in sight that the massive inflow of populace will be brought to a halt. On the contrary, the trend is likely to persist in the absence of any comprehensive, workable remedy. The increasing population pressure is already straining the urban capacity so relentlessly that the quality of city life is fast declining from bad to worse.

Trallic congestion presents a daily nightmare, with road expansion in the city lagging far behind the increase in the number of automobiles. Contamination of water is forcing the city to move its intakes further upstream. Air pollution registers several times more than the permissible degree. All of this evidence of urban deterioration combines to render living in the capital increasingly uncomfortable and unhealthy. The chief cause, of course, is the overpopulation.

Admittedly, the quick pace of urbanization in the course of modernization has touched off a huge migration into Seoul, which has attained a phenomenal growth as a modern metropolis. But the capital, despite its modern trappings, stands far from being capable of accommodating that many people without causing a debilitating urban decay. The modernization of a city is not measured by its size or number of residents but by the quality of living, in which the adequacy of population levels in terms of facilities, counts most.

There have been a number of attempts to stem, and possibly reverse, the tide of population influx. Some downtown sectors have been ruled out for any more construction of crowd-luring establishments such as theaters and eateries. More recently, the green belt zone in the city and its vicinity has been largely expanded to ban land development and construction. Such measures, however, proved fragmental or only temporary, lacking in a more comprehensive, detailed and practical plan to effectuate population control. In this regard, the presidential instruction Tuesday that the cabinet work out an over-all measure to check population concentration in the metropolitan area, hits the

Speech Text of ROK Chief Delegate

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Lee Bum-suk, chief delegate of Korean National Red Cross during the second south-north Red Cross main conference held at Cheoun hotel yesterday. — Ed.

At long last we are gathered here today in this capital city of Seoul to attend the second meeting of the south-north Red Cross conference. In this meaningful hour, I wish to extend, on behalf of the entire Republic of Korea National Red Cross and my own delegation, a warm welcome to all the delegates who have travelled so far from Pyongyang.

I also wish to express my hearty appreciation and that of my delegation for the cordial hospitality which the north Korean Red Cross Society kindly offered to us at our meetings and elsewhere during our four-day stay in Pyongyang.

I would like to inform you that the 35 million Koreans in the south were gratified at what transpired in Pyongyang amid a friendly atmosphere. They are now extending a cordial welcome to you, with their keen attention directed toward our meeting.

If there has ever been a barrier to communication in the whole world, so that even messages with full addresses and postage stamps on them could never be delivered, that was the high wall which lies between the south and north. Nevertheless, on Aug. 29 this year, we carried in our hearts millions of heart-rending messages with no addresses or stamps to Pyongyang across that barrier. In like manner you have today brought numberless messages without addresses or stamps from our brethren in the north. During the last 27 years, millions upon millions of Koreans have longed to hear what those messages have to say.

All of the delegates to this conference are deeply aware and mindful of the ardent aspirations and moral support of our brethren. As you crossed over into the Panmunjom area and proceeded toward Seoul yesterday, you must have seen for yourselves the crowds waiting along the highway to welcome the delegates to the south-north Red Cross conference. My delegation saw similar groups on the road to Pyongyang, and on our way back. The intensity of their wishes and expectations for the success of the meeting will remain indelibly imprinted in

strides forward to create a new and significant contribution to our history.

In our first meeting in Pyongyang, I said: "Rather than representing the south and north at this meeting, we are servants of the nation who have dedicated ourselves to our common national task in the presence of our national history. We thus begin to record, through our own initiative, a new chapter in our long national history."

I venture to suggest that the first chapter of the new Korean history which our two delegations wrote at the first south-north Red Cross conference in Pyongyang will probably say the following:

Atmosphere of Trust

Both delegations greatly contributed to creating an atmosphere of trust and conciliation out of the distrust and tension which had prevailed in the past. They were faithful to the proper mission and duties of the Red Cross. Both delegations discussed their problems in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and sincerity. They thus successfully laid the groundwork for their future meetings.

We so wrote in Pyongyang before we came back to Seoul. And today our two delegations are about to record the second chapter of the new national history.

The south-north Red Cross conference, which aims to lessen the suffering of the separated families and their relatives, together with the July 4 south-north joint communication, truly marks new milestones in Korean history.

We have solemnly undertaken to erase our national tragedy through our own endeavors, national wisdom and resourcefulness. In the proud belief and firm resolve that we Koreans alone can accomplish such a task in the midst of the ever-changing world situation. Who could dare thwart the will of a nation to fulfill its natural human aspirations? We have channeled this national will of ours into the Red Cross spirit, and thus we now begin to record the second chapter of that new national history.

Our two delegations must solemnly review the missions and duties entrusted to us and survey the scope of our projects. We must remind our-

away from negative and peripheral matters which might arise in the course of the meeting.

I have no doubt whatever that, if our Red Cross meeting makes smooth headway through our mutual trust and sincere endeavors, it will eventually lead to the next stage in our historic task.

At our first meeting in Pyongyang, our two delegations clarified our basic positions and approaches to the future course of our conference, and pledged to do our utmost to make the conference successful.

During our stay in Pyongyang, we did our best to foster an atmosphere of mutual understanding, not only at our meetings but through informal contacts and conversation. Such efforts will continue quietly but steadily at the second meeting and elsewhere during your stay in Seoul.

On the basis of the mutual trust and understanding that have gradually accumulated in the course of the first meeting in Pyongyang and the second meeting in Seoul, we shall go into substantive matters, starting with our next meeting, to fulfill the wishes of the separated families and their relatives, and thereby carry out as soon as possible the responsibilities assigned to our two delegations.

The five agenda items which we have agreed to discuss and settle will of course have to be studied and talked over one by one in detail in an atmosphere of sincerity before they could actually be implemented. However, I wish to take this occasion to propose some basic principles to be applied to our future deliberations on the five agenda items.

First, in all aspects of the projects that our two sides will implement, the "freely expressed wishes" of the separated families and their relatives concerned must be heard and heeded. In no event should we allow anything to be done which goes against the free wishes of the individuals concerned, or which may endanger their security.

Second, all projects undertaken by the south-north Red Cross conference to alleviate the suffering of the separated families must be carried out in keeping with the Red Cross spirit of voluntary service under direct guarantees and assumption of necessary responsibilities on the part of our

The Losers

Joseph Kraft

MIAMI BEACH — "We marched in silence because there's nothing more to say," one of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War said during a demonstration here in Miami Beach the other day. And that passion torn to tatters expresses perhaps the most significant of the many non-events which took place here at the Republican convention.

The convention registered what is perhaps the last gasp of the antiwar movement. As surely as Richard Nixon was the winner here at Miami, the loser was the Vietnam protest. Theoretically, the Republicans went into the convention as vulnerable on Vietnam as the Democrats had been in Chicago back in 1968. More than three years after President Nixon entered the White House with his famous "plan" to end the war, the fighting still rages.

In the interim, 15,233 Americans have been killed and more than 53,000 have been wounded. Over three million to 500,000 tons of explosives—a figure in excess of the total for the Johnson administration—have been dropped on Indochina in the Nixon years. Tens of thousands of Asians have died as a result.

Again and again evidence comes in to suggest that Nixon, far from having a plan to end the war, has been playing it by ear. Only the other day there was the assertion by Secretary of State William Rogers that a peace settlement would be made either just before or just after the election this fall.

That comment is bound to excite the worst suspicion on the other side — the suspicion that the Nixon administration makes peaceful noises to calm American opinion while in fact trying to win the war by military means. Because it quickens Communist suspicions, what Secretary Rogers said the other day is far more damaging to the prospects of settlement than anything George McGovern or Ramsey Clark or Pierre Salinger have done, singly or put together. What lies behind such statements is not so much a plan as cynicism and bungling.

But despite the administration's record of cynicism and bungling of the war, the anti-Vietnam forces put together at the convention only the most pathetic show of opposition.

Most of those who thronged to the campsite set aside in Flamingo Park were misfits, given to excesses of language, dress and behavior sure to provoke sentiment against their cause.

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War were something else. They behaved in a disciplined and orderly fashion. They were, for example, under orders to maintain ranks even if the amputees who led one of their marches were tumbled from their wheelchairs.

But they were plainly a special group — tiny in number and with no purchase on the great majority of the American people. They did not have the sympathetic background support of the thousands of ordinary young people who came to the Democratic convention four years ago. Efforts to stress themes beyond Vietnam yielded half-baked complaints about the "capitalistic economy."

Special circumstances, no doubt, explain some of the poor showing made by the antiwar forces in Miami Beach. Unlike Chicago, Miami Beach in August is off the beaten track of youth migration. The police here, with an admirable show of restraint, avoided the kind of confrontation that is vital to successful protest.

But I suspect the failure of the antiwar movements these past few days has a wider cause. It seems clear that President Nixon, whatever may be said about his handling of the war and the peace, has won the battle of public opinion on Vietnam.

The end of the draft has drawn the sting from student protest. Declining casualty rates and continued withdrawal of ground troops from South Vietnam proper have satisfied the general public that there is progress toward an exit from the war. As to the bombing, with its inevitable destruction of civilian installations and innocent persons, the American people seem not to have any serious objection.

Perhaps the one good thing about all this is that Nixon is now denied his last excuse. If he fails to get out of Vietnam, he can no longer hang it on the opposition to the war. If he does not end the American role in the war, he and nobody else is to blame. —EPS

Bench Mark



Dialogue on Harvest Moon

By KIM YOUNG-WON

The week ending Sept. 9 was quite eventful and I was at a loss at what to use this column. In desperation, I went to my octogenarian friend and mentor Ki Ho-

tae for advice. Here is what he said: "You've asked for it. The ported" items, paying for them was most important piece of news in manager's checks which the last week was of the ladies handle with their dainty fingers as if they were 100 Guess again what you missed won notes.

—Oh, I know; you mean the report on the recent military... —Excuse me, sir, but I must

able plan to effectuate population control. In this regard, the presidential instruction Tuesday that the cabinet work out an overall measure to check population concentration in the metropolitan area, hits the nail on the head.

Dispersion of population is such an enormous task that it must be tackled from all possible angles in a well-planned, well-kept and aggressive coordination on a national scale. Any piecemeal approach will not give any tangible dent to the situation. The futility of such skimpy attempts is well explained by the fact that last year alone Seoul drew over a half million people while slightly more than half the number moved out. To be effective, any comprehensive population control measure should be based on the assumption that the capital must cease to be the hub of everything. Conversely, this means that as many public, industrial, commercial and educational establishments must be relocated outside of city as feasible. To begin with, the government, as suggested by President Park, could and should set an example by moving those state-operated corporations into provinces where they can more effectively run their plants. Similar moves should then follow.

These and other measures, that dovetail with each other, call for a substantial, specific and workable master plan. It is about time that the government produce this all-inclusive measure to stop the population spurt in Seoul and preferably bring it down below a five million level, considered a maximum that Seoul can absorb for sound urban living.

Domestic Press Viewpoints

Red Cross Talks

The second round of the historic south-north Red Cross talks was held yesterday in Seoul in an effort to seek the reunion of the families separated between the south and north.

The humanitarian effort, based on the spirit of the Red Cross, is the whole Korean people's wish for erasing the tragic reality which has cut off blood relations for the past 27 years.

In view of this, we should make our utmost efforts to achieve the long-hoped-for historic mission effectively even though the way to reach the goal is so long and rough.

To solve the national problem successfully, it is asked above all that the two parts should refrain from defaming each other.

When the Red Cross talks become successful, we can put a step toward the national unification through political talks, which the 50 million Korean people have so longed for. — DONG-A ILBO

Yomiuri Article

The recent incident of the Yomiuri weekly in Japan, concerned with the article debas-

ing the sovereignty of the Republic of Korea and praising north Korea, makes us wonder how the newspaper could make such a lie. It is only intended to propagate communism.

The press should respect and pursue truth and fairness. The government's measures to close the Korean branch of the Yomiuri Shimbun are quite reasonable as the article is different from the realities and tinges political character.

Part of the press in Japan has always showed their bias in connection with the south and north Korean relations. It is presumably due to the current pro-Communist trend of the Japanese press and a tremendous distribution of money by Choryon (pro-Communist Korean residents group in Japan). And it is partly to allow their correspondents to remain permanently in north Korea.

We hope the Yomiuri can reopen its branch in Seoul with a fair attitude, while regretting the demonstration in front of the Japanese Embassy in Korea in protest of the article.

In line with this incident the government should place an emphasis on strengthening its overseas public relations activities. — DAIHAN ILBO

yang, and on our way back. The intensity of their wishes and expectations for the success of the meeting will remain indelibly imprinted in our minds.

Lofty Spirit

We must not forget, however, that they welcome us not because we travel between the south and north which have lived for the past 27 years under different social and political systems with different ideologies and in an atmosphere of severe tension and confrontation, but because we are representatives of the Red Cross, dedicated to the lofty Red Cross spirit in our endeavor to alleviate the suffering of the 10 million members of dispersed families in the south and north, and because we have undertaken to fulfill that Red Cross principle.

With God's blessing and the good wishes and moral support of all mankind, we are making our first gigantic

Our two delegations must solemnly review something and duties entrusted to us and survey the scope of our projects. We must remind ourselves that, if the south-north Red Cross conference should go beyond the proper realm of the Red Cross, talk or take up matters outside the agenda items agreed upon between the two sides in undue haste and impatience, it will serve no useful purpose for the conference.

Truthfully speaking, not a single soul among the Koreans would wish to avoid the peaceful reunification of Korea at the earliest possible date. We must, however, bear in mind that a number of formidable and tangible problems created by the 27 long years of division and separation stare us in the face.

We must, therefore, at times exercise restraint and caution not to engage in a premature and untimely debates which might harm the atmosphere of our meeting. We must at times endeavor to turn our eyes

Speech of N.K. Delegate

Following is the summary of a speech delivered by Kim Tae-hi, north Korean Red Cross chief delegate, at the second south-north Red Cross talks held at the Chosun Hotel yesterday. — E.D.

We, the north Korean Red Cross delegates, came to Seoul to lessen the torments of the brethren dispersed in the south and the north through the sublimely humanitarian talks.

With great pride and hope, we came here with an overwhelming mission to step up national solidarity and to lay a stepping stone for unification of the motherland.

I felt it necessary to further cement our starting point by reaffirming the mutual understanding and positions already agreed between the south and the north. And we want to clarify some of our views relating to the basic principles on the family issue.

It goes without saying that our common project aimed at relieving the dispersed families of their pains is based on the spirit of national patriotism.

In pushing ahead this humanitarian project, freedom-related principles and the democratic rules should be thoroughly observed to ensure the success.

The terms of the principles on freedom should be interpreted to the effect that mutual visits and exchanges of correspondence between the separated families should freely be undertaken without any conditions or restrictions attached.

Based on these principles, we can broadly a and deeply

solve and lessen the pains of the dispersed families to their will and wishes. This is the sublimely way to materialize the spirit of humanitarianism. The ultimate goal of the current Red Cross talks is in attainment of reunification of the fatherland. Here the south-north talks bear a significant nature different from other Red Cross talks purely engaged in humanitarian issues.

However, any introduction of ingredients related to ideology and system into this meeting, which should be dealt with only in the category of patriotism, will produce an undesirable effect on the family talks, and further undermine the national solidarity.

The south-north Red Cross talks are not a ground for ideological or otherwise confrontation but a ground for creation of national unity of brethren between the south and the north. Therefore, there is only one prime goal, to alleviate the pains of the displaced brethren and, subsequently, to pave a way for national unification.

To us the attainment of unification of the fatherland is really the utmost humanitarian and patriotic mission.

To reap the tangible results from the current Red Cross talks at the earliest possible date, we eagerly hope for the positive cooperation and support from the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party, and other parties, and social, labor and religious organizations and the leaders representing all walks of life.

working with the Red Cross spirit of voluntary service under direct guarantees and assurance of necessary responsibilities on the part of our two Red Cross societies.

Third, each project implemented under the agenda items must be executed promptly and accurately in accordance with the traditional and universal Red Cross pattern.

When and if these basic principles are applied to our deliberations on substantive matters, our project will be carried out with greater efficiency.

New Solidarity

It deeply pains us merely to recall the enormous tragedy resulting from the artificial division of our nation and land brought about by a willful turn of history. We must by all means achieve our national aspiration to end that tragedy, forge a new solidarity among the Korean people, and reunify our fatherland by peaceful means.

In all frankness, I do not think that the future course of the south-north Red Cross conference will be easy and smooth. But I firmly believe in the lesson of history that there is a way where there is a will, and that nothing can curb our unswerving determination to forge ahead along that way. I am convinced that we will overcome whatever hardships may arise in future and accomplish our mission successfully, if our two delegations have faith in each other and work together with the pride, conviction, sincerity and patience that befit Red Cross members.

The future of our great nation and our fatherland is bright and full of promise. Let us all become torch-bearers in the sacred task of alleviating the suffering of the 10 million members of separated families.

Dear delegates from Pyongyang and other members of the party! In concluding my remarks, I wish you a most pleasant sojourn in Seoul.

was quite eventful and I was at a loss at what to use for this column. In desperation, I went to my octogenarian friend and mentor Ki Ho-tae for advice. Here is what happened:

—How are you, sir?
Ki Ho-tae: I'm fine, thank you; good weather checks me always. You look a bit unstrung. What's troubling you? You can't complain about a dearth of news this past week.

—That's it, sir. There are too many comment-worthy items I don't know which one to pick.

Ki: That sounds plausible. On the other hand, it merely shows you've got a long way to go from your bench mark.

—Maybe I'm dense, sir, please elaborate.

Ki: All right. There is this tragedy in Munich. The world mourns it. You have the more recent Korea-Japan ministerial conference, which was a major event no doubt but the results were just so-so. You are itching to take up the intra-party feud of the opposition, which has now assumed a phase of washing dirty linen in public. You are arguing with yourself that it is in poor taste to talk about someone else's family troubles but that private affairs of political parties, be they in power or in the shadow, are public affairs—affairs for the whole nation to note.

There is also the belated revelation of U.S. policy on the military phase-out in Korea. Why, Kim, you look like a little child who has just opened a gift candy box and saying to himself, "Eeny, meeny, miny mo."

—White I admit that your clairvoyance has not exceeded with your age, I must take exception to your comparing me to a child, sir.

Ki: Did I detect a note of tartness, young man. No matter. How long can you stay?

—Just the usual while, sir.

Ki: That will be adequate. Do you know what you miss in your candy box?

—No, sir. I resent your equating my problem with the candy box, sir.

Most important piece of news last week was none of the things I just enumerated. Guess again what you missed.

—Oh, I know; you mean the report on the recent monthly economic briefing for the president.

Ki: Correct, particularly that part where the president enjoins the cabinet officers to go all out to curb possible price rise toward the Harvest Moon Festival. It is amazing how many people who ought to know better missed the importance of the news. Only a few newspapers carried it in their front pages. At least one vernacular paper missed the particular directive completely, while most others carried it in such a manner that its only conspicuousness lied in its relative inconspicuity.

—It now dawned on me that the directive must be weighed in conjunction with the Aug. 3 presidential decree.

Ki: Yes, you are catching on all right. In the past, Korea's inflationary trend was liberally aided and abetted on the eve of the Moon Festival and the New Year. Prices go up then, never to come down again. On these holidays, we pay homage to our ancestors by offering the season's produce. We dress well and eat well, too.

But I do not think our holiday consumption as such is solely responsible for the sudden, jerky upward motion of prices around those times. The Moon Festival and the New Year's Day are also occasions for people to pay respects to their living elders, friends and relatives, and government officials, presenting them with token, moderate, or extravagant gifts. In some cases, these gifts assume strange forms, substances, and proportions, ranging from imported goodies to bank manager's checks. The word "imported" is a modern euphemism for "of questionable origin" with connotations of luxury and extravagance.

You must have seen quite a few dolly-up ladies parade department stores right after the holiday seasons, picking up expensive gems and other "im-

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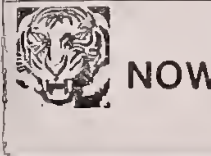
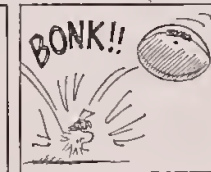
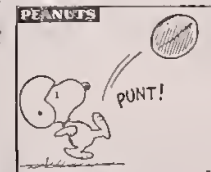
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Demands Unchanged

New 2-Point N. Viet Plan Seen as Slim Peace Hope

By ALAN DAWSON

SAIGON (UPI) — Nearly four years ago, Vietcong officials swept into Paris with a new, five-point plan for peace in Vietnam.

It demanded total American withdrawal from the war zone, the ouster of President Nguyen Van Thieu and the setting up of a provisional coalition government to arrange "free general elections."

Last Monday, the Vietcong's clandestine Radio Liberation broadcast the latest, two-point plan for peace in Vietnam.

The more than things have changed in the Indochina war since Saigon and the National Liberation Front (NLF) joined the peace talks in November, 1968, the more they have stayed the same.

In between the five and two-point plans for peace, there have been a 10-point plan, a seven-point plan and a facsimile seven-point plan with two clarifications. All five have insisted on the three basic Communist goals.

While the two-point program broadcast Monday was viewed by some as the basis for a possible breakthrough, U.S. and South Vietnamese officials involved in the search for peace thought otherwise.

"There's nothing new in it," said one American source. "And the language is even harsher than it usually is."

The lengthy statement broadcast Monday abounded in references to the "puppet

(Thieu) government," the "U.S. war of aggression," and "U.S. war crimes" in north and south Vietnam.

The Thieu administration dismissed it out of hand as a "rusted old argument" of the Vietcong, which calls it self the provisional revolutionary government of the Republic of South Vietnam (PRG).

The statement achieved one purpose, however, either intentionally or accidentally on the part of the Communists.

It made clear the position of the two sides on the bases for peace:

The United States wants a ceasefire, followed by a political solution "acceptable to the people of South Vietnam." For westerners, the logic is irrefutable. The important thing is to stop the killing.

The Vietcong wants a political solution that would "respect the true rights of self-determination of the South Vietnamese people," followed by a ceasefire. For Communists, the logic is irrefutable. The important thing is to recognize the alleged strength of the Vietcong insurgency.

The United States is not prepared to negotiate the fate of the Thieu government, on the grounds it is legally elected.

The Vietcong claims Thieu was pushed to power under American gun barrels, and it, too, has refused to negotiate Thieu's power.



UPI Toneyang Radiophoto

TAKING OVER — Lord Killanin of Ireland, new president of the International Olympic Committee, holds key to Chateau Vidy, IOC's official residence, during ceremonies in Lausanne Switzerland Tuesday

in which former president Avery Brundage (left) formally turned over the presidency to Killanin. The mayor of Lausanne, Georges-Andre Chevalaz (center), looks on.

French Critics Highly Praise Korean Ballet

PARIS (AP) — French critics Tuesday praised the opening performance of the south Korean national ballet, playing a seven night season in the same theater that housed its north Korean counterpart early this year.

"Have you got 'hung,'" Jacqueline Carter asked her readers in France-Soir. She explained that "hung" meant "the state of deep and lasting joy" without which it was impossible to perform Korean dances.

"And that is what is striking about the south Korean performance, she said. She said it was "an unusual spectacle of charm and subtle poetry, a exotic fete" and praised the beauty of the dancers and their costumes and the skill of the harpists.

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Ultranational Feelings Bad for Games: Killanin

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (Reuter) — Lord Killanin, new president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said Tuesday that he would like to deflate ultranationalism in the Olympic Games.

Talking to newsmen after taking over office from his American predecessor, crusty 85-year-old Avery Brundage who has dominated the Olympic scene for two decades, Killanin said there was nothing wrong with being proud of one's country or with teams carrying flags as they entered the arena.

"But a tremendous amount of flags increases nationalism and with the demonstrations and anthems after each event they seem an attempt to denote that one's country's way is better than another's," the 58-year-old Irish peer said.

Asked whether he thought there had been ultra-nationalism at Munich, Killanin said "When we look at the United States and the Soviet Union they are very keen on getting medals. I don't think getting a lot of medals shows a better way of life. I would like to see ultra-nationalism deflated in the Olympics."

In a symbolic ceremony, Brundage handed over to Killanin a report on eligibility in the light of experience at the Munich Games, as well as the program for the Montreal Olympics in 1976 including the possibility of reducing some events and adding others such as women's rowing.

The importance of amateurism for eligibility has been stubbornly championed by the outgoing president, a millionaire and former athlete who has devoted his whole life to the ideals of Olympic sport.

The Libyan Embassy in Cairo openly recruited volunteers, paid them and sent them to Libya for training, and El Fatah members actually went through training in the ranks of the Egyptian Army.

Stating that Egypt had the greatest influence over the existence and activities of the groups, the ministry said that in August 1970 President Abdel Gamal Nasser defied their objection to his acceptance of the Rogers plan and to squash their propaganda and protests closed down their radio unit "Voice of Palestine."

It was this move, said Israeli experts, that prompted King Hussein of Jordan to defy the Palestinians as well on the assumption that the Egyptian army would not force a confrontation with him over the issue.

LATE BASBALL
Tuesday
By the Associated Press National League
New York 4, Philadelphia 3
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 0
Cincinnati 7, Atlanta 5
Montreal 7, St. Louis 2
San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 2 (Only games scheduled)
American League
New York 3, Boston 2
Milwaukee 4, Cleveland 1 (1st)
Milwaukee 4, Cleveland 2 (2nd)
Chicago 6, Kansas City 0
Oakland 7, Minnesota 4
Baltimore 2, Detroit 4
California 0

Israeli Ministry Claims 15,000 Arab Terrorists

JERUSALEM (AFP) — The Israeli Foreign Ministry Tuesday claimed there were more than 15,000 "active terrorists" based in Syria, Lebanon and Egypt.

The Ministry said that although other Arab states did not give them direct military or financial aid, they did give political support.

The figures and data, issued "to establish the inter-relationship between terror organizations and Arab governments" said there were 9,000 members in Syria — 3,000 of them in the Palestine Liberation Army — 5,000 in Lebanon and some 1,500 in Egypt.

In Syria, the army approved every operation launched from guerrilla bases and in many cases written approval was required. Operating a "police state," the Syrian authorities were well aware of the foreigners—Japanese, Egyptians and Turkish — who received training at those bases, most of which are former regular army installations handed over to the terrorists, one ministry official said.

The ministry said it was well known that the Egyptian intelligence services maintained close contacts with the "terror organizations," financing them and participating in operations.

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Against Skyjackers

Aviation Body to Study Four-Country Proposal

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States, Canada, Britain and Holland agreed on a proposal Tuesday which a U.S. diplomat termed "a major step forward" in efforts for international action to combat air hijacking.

Franklin K. Willis, a member of the U.S. delegation at a 15-nation meeting considering the issue, said he believes a majority will favor sending the four-country proposal to a higher international body. The proposal he said, includes both the essential elements of a fact-finding mechanism as envisaged by the British and sanctions against offenders as put forward in an earlier U.S.-Canadian plan.

The 15-nation group currently meeting here is a legal subcommittee of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a U.N. agency which handles civil aviation matters.

The assignment of the subcommittee, which began its two-week session Sept. 4, is to work on a treaty for action against countries which do not live up to their international obligations to prosecute or extradite hijackers or return hijacked planes and crews.

The terrorism involving killings at the Munich Olympics has spurred U.S. calls for strong measures.

Willis said that the four-country proposal would include a fact finding inquiry as the first-stage of possible international action in event of an alleged offense.

As a second stage, he said, the offending country would lose its international air rights. The third stage would involve a meeting of signatories to the treaty to decide what concerted action should be taken if the offense continues, he said.

The maximum sanction allowable, as proposed by the United States and Canada, would be suspension of air services to the offending country.



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Confucius Adherents

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Yongsan-ku, Seoul



Announcement of Invitation for Bids

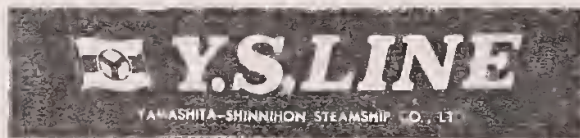
Notice No. 157 Date: September 13, 1972

Fund Inv. No.	Credit No.	Commodity Q'ty	Opening Time & Date of Bids	End-User	Remarks
IDA-IDA-Credit 72170-PII	IDA 151-RO	Equipment & Various Materials for Education Project	14:00 hours. Nov. 14, 1972	Ministry of Procurement Education Section II	

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way of Mr. I would like to see ultranationalism delisted in the Olympics."

In a symbolic ceremony, Brundage handed over to Killian the keys of the Chateau de Vidy, headquarters of the IOC, which lies in a magnificent park here on the north shore of Lake Geneva.

Killian added that a move three years ago to use only the Olympic flag in victory ceremonies had failed but might now be raised again.

Killian, who has had a varied career as author, film producer, businessman and sportsman, said he saw three main problems ahead—eligibility, political influence and the size of the games.

"What we do now will set the pattern for the last quarter of the 20th century," he said.

Killian added that the IOC Executive Committee would meet in February and would

Confucius Adherents Hold Ritual Ceremony

Followers of Confucius paid their respect to the Chinese sage and 38 of his eminent disciples in a ritual ceremony at the Taesong-jon Shrine of Taesong-jon University yesterday.

Called "Sokchonje," the annual autumn ritual marked the 2,523rd anniversary of the sage's birth.

A group of officiants, attired in traditional Confucian robes, burned incense, offered four deep bows, dedicated cups of wine and prayed in the ancient manner.

Song Rak-so, director of the Songgyungwan, Prof. Yu Sung-guk, dean of the Confucian College of Songgyungwan University and Rep. Yi

Pyeong-ju were chief officiants.

Members of the National Classical Music Institute presented ritual music during the ceremony which was attended by more than 500 Korean Confucian followers and foreigners.

According to historical records, Kim Chun-chu of the Silla Dynasty (57 B.C.-935), who had seen the Confucius ceremony in China, first introduced it in Korea. The ritual ceremony was conducted during the Koryu Dynasty (918-1392), but became the important event during the Yi Dynasty (1392-1910), according to professors of the university.

TV & RADIO PROGRAMS

These radio and TV programs are subject to change without notice.

Thursday, Sept. 14

Television

Morning

4:30 (11)T.P.H.
4:50 (17)Request Music Hour
5:50 (19)World's Here and There
6:50 (7)Face Book (R)
7:00 (19)News Panorama
7:10 (11)Drama: Daewongun (R)
7:20 (12)Morning Show
7:40 (7)Drama: Samo-gog (Thoughts of Mother) (R)
8:10 (19)Drama: Homeland (R)
8:30 (9)Classic Series: A Diary of Princess Hong Nye-kyong (R)
8:50 (7)Drama: Adada the Idiot (R)
9:00 (11)Drama: The Brothers (R)
9:30 (7)Drama: Only Son (R)
9:40 (11)Woman's Encyclopedia (R)
9:50 (11)Drama: Journey (R)
10:00 (19)Olympic News

Afternoon

3:45 (12)Yesterday's Best:
4:30 (12)Nanny & Professor

Evening

5:50 (7)Magical Creature
6:15 Sweet Home
6:30 (12)News, Weather, Sports
6:50 (9)Children's News
7:00 (7)Truth, Goodness and Beauty
6:30 (7)Magical Creature
7:10 Kingdom of Animals
7:35 (12)Big Picture
7:50 (11)Oswald Rabbit
8:10 (11)Lucky Show
7:00 (12)Special
7:10 (7)BC Evening News
7:15 Soccer Championship ROK vs. Japan
7:30 (11)Lucky Go-Stop
7:30 (17)Drama: Here You Are
7:40 (11)Drama: Daewongun (Thoughts of Mother)

(11)Drama: Idol Adada
8:00 (7)Drama: Sowang River
8:02 (12)Flip Wilson
8:30 (7)Top Star Show
8:40 (9)Drama: Journey
8:50 (11)MBC News
9:00 (12)A1 Ease
(11)Drama: Step-Father
(11)Drama: Only Son
9:05 (12)Mission Impossible
9:20 (11)Halo Chung Sundal
9:20 (19)Today's News
9:35 (7)Drama: The Brother
(11)Drama: Adada the idiot
10:00 (9)Drama: Homeland
(12)12)News, Weather Sports
10:20 (9)Olympic News
(12)David Frost Revue
(11)Peyton Place
(7)Our New Village
10:45 (12)Thursday Night Movie: "Pyro"
11:00 (11)Discussions on Politics
(7)Young Harmony
11:10 (7)Cultural Discussion
00:15 (12)12)News Headlines

Radio

KBS (710kc)

AM

8:00—News Report
9:05—Popular Music
11:05—Melody
11:40—KBS Drama
PM
1:15—KBS Festival
2:30—North Korea
3:30—Crusade Corner
4:30—Today's Recipe
4:45—Armed Forces Hour
7:40—Drama
8:00—Quiz Hour
8:45—Pop Song Note
9:10—Drama
10:45—Folk Song Festival

HLKZ (1190kc)

3:00—1190 Melodies

4:00—The Bible for You
4:30—Haven of Rest
5:00—Big John & Sparkie
5:30—Back to the Bible
6:00—Candlelight & Silver
7:00—1190 Melodies
7:30—Nightwatch
8:00—Sign Off

AFKN (560kc)

AM

Five minutes of news every hour unless otherwise indicated.
5:35—Country Music Time
6:10—Morning Show
9:05—Roger Carrol Show
9:45—Paul Harvey
12:30—Iro Cook Show
1:05—Barbara Randolph Show
2:05—Tom Campbell Soloists
4:00—News, Weather, Sports
4:30—Perspective
7:05—Night Beat
10:15—Armed Forces Digest
10:35—Bobby Troup

Overseas Program HLSA (9,640mc, 15,430mc, 15,153mc)

AM

7:00—French Program for Europe (15,153)
7:00—Korean Program for Europe (15,430)
10:00—Spanish Program for Latin America (15,430)
10:30—Chinese Program for Japan (15,430)

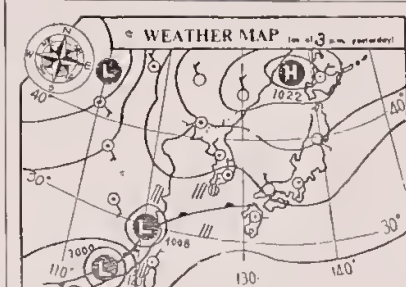
PM

00—Korean Program for Japan (9,640)
2:05—Korean Program for Latin America (15,430)
5:00—English Program for North America (15,430)
6:30—General Service
10:30—Japanese Program for Vietnam (9,640)
3:30—Sacred Sound

Other Korean-language radio stations, including HLEA Program 2 (970kc), HLKY (840kc), HLKV (590kc), HLEJ (.750kc), and HLEK (640kc), are omitted.



MICHAELIS HONORED — Gen. John H. Michaelis, ret. (right), former commander of the U.N. Command and the U.S. Forces in Korea, shakes hands with Kim Il-hwan, president of the Korean Veterans Association (KVA), after he was given honorary membership in the KVA by Kim yesterday. Gen. Michaelis is now working for the Hanjin Group as a consultant since his retirement from military service at the end of last month.



WEATHER MAP (in 3 p.m. standard)

Clear, Rain, Windy, Partly Cloud, Snow, Cold Front, Overcast, Fog, Stationary Front

Today's Weather Outlook

Seoul Area and Chungcheong Provinces: Cloudy and occasional rains. Becoming clear later. High 24°C (75°F), Low 19°C (66°F).

Cholla Provinces: Scattered showers. High 27°C (81°F), Low 18°C (64°F).

Kyongsang Provinces: Possible rains. High 25°C (77°F), Low 16°C (61°F).

Kangwon-do: Occasional rains. High 24°C (75°F), Low 19°C (66°F).

Cheju-do: Occasional rains. High 27°C (80°F), Low 20°C (68°F).

Sunrise — 6:13 a.m., Sunset — 6:42 p.m.
High tide — 8:24 a.m., 8:50 p.m., Low tide — 2:24 a.m., 2:27 p.m.

CALENDAR

... Pianist **Agustín Anievas** from the United States will present Schubert's work and Chopin's work under the direction of **Hong Yon-taek**, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. at Citizens Hall.

— Stone rubbing tours to **Kon-nung** and **Yung-nung** tombs near Suwon under the sponsorship of the American Women's Club Monday. Bus will leave from Gate 19, 9 a.m. For tickets call Shirley Morrow, Yongsan 4412.

— **Universities' Art Exhibition** celebrating the third nation wide universities' culture and art festival, daily through Sunday, at the National Museum of Fine Arts in Kyongbok Palace.

— "Il Trovatore," an opera work will be presented by **Kim Cha-kyong Opera Company**, today through Sunday 7:30 p.m. at Citizens Hall.

— **Print Art Work Exhibition** by **Lee Syng-il** with 22 works, daily through Monday at the International Art Gallery in Bando Arcade.

— **Class on embroidery** for tapestry, mattress and cushion under the sponsorship of the **Seoul YWCA**, today, Sept. 15, 18, and Sept. 19, at the YWCA. A fee of 600 won is required.

Addresses of North Spark Concern Public 'Disappointed' in Propaganda

Disappointment was the most proper expression in describing general reaction on yesterday's Chosun Hotel conference which turned into an arena of north Korean political propaganda activities.

The Korea Herald photographers met citizens at random to size up the public reaction on the remarks made by the north Korean advisers.

The two north Koreans praised their own political institutions, repeated monolithic ideology of their leader and tried to sell Communist thoughts to those who watched television or listened to radio relaying the conference.

At one point, Yun Ki-bok of the Workers Party said "Kim Il-sung is the great leader for the construction of new fatherland."

He said "the fate of the country must be decided not in Washington or New York." Another adviser Kim Byong-shik lied he was representing 600,000 Koreans living in Japan.

While most people expressed their indignation, some still held a wait-and-see attitude, stressing that dispersed families have a long way to go before they meet their beloved ones.

Following are views and opinions expressed by those who were interviewed:

An 18-year-old Seoul high school student said he has no long a desire to invite the north Koreans to his home for a dinner.

"I wish the future meetings be held some other places. I don't want to see the north Koreans deliver politically motivated speeches for the humanitarian talks. In addition, their addresses were full of remarks praising their leader," he complained.

A Miss Lee, 17, of Changul-dong, said she was shocked at the expressions which she had not expected from the north Koreans.

"I was moved much at the speeches delivered by the KNRC members in sincere manner. However, I was rather disappointed at the remarks by the northerners," she said, adding, "How could they (north Koreans) use such a propaganda-oriented remarks."

Miss Sin Sang-ok, 16, a senior of Ewha Girls High School, said she was one of the students who presented flowers to the north Korean when they arrived at Panmunjom Tuesday. In return for the flowers, the visitors presented gift packages to each of the students.

"I was shocked to find out that the gift was a cake and a propaganda pamphlet with Kim Il-sung's photo on it. Political propaganda even for the young students?" she said.

"These in their 30s commented that they fully experienced what the communism is. A 21-year-old Seoul National University co-ed said she listened to radio relaying the conference.

N. Koreans' Speeches

"I have not experienced the war. But, the north Koreans' speeches helped me grasp the true nature of the Communists. My friends who listened to the radio with me also shared the same view," Miss Chong explained.

Yu Chi-chang, 23, a senior of a Seoul university, said that the north Koreans apparently misunderstood that the Red Cross conference site is the arena for their political struggle. I doubt whether they are truly Red Cross officials, he said.

Miss Kim, 22, another college co-ed, said she felt bad when the speakers made such remarks as "our dear leader Kim Il-sung."

Those in their 30s were also equally indignant. A 33-year-old lawyer in Seoul said he felt rather pity for the north Koreans who had to mention about their leader Kim Il-sung even at the humanitarian conference.

"We don't have to listen to

their speeches. Substantive talks should be started immediately," he said.

Mrs. Park Chung-ja, 32, of Yongsan said she watched the TV and said she now worries the future of the conference. "They betrayed us," she commented.

Mrs. Kim Yon-sook, 42, said she wanted to turn off her television when the north Koreans clamored for "great leader Kim..." She said "our side demonstrated to the world our sincerity toward the humanitarian cause" but the north Korean side appears deliberately acting to make the best use of the Seoul conference for their political propaganda.

Mayor Hosts Luncheon

Miss Son Se-hi, a renowned writer in her 50s, said Dr. Kim Ok-gill's moving speech was a heartbreaking one in her appeal to help the dispersed families locate their beloved ones. The north Korean side should abandon political motivation and live up to the spirit of Red Cross.

Vice Speaker Chang Kyung-soon stressed that the differences of south and north Korean Red Cross in pushing ahead the conference. The north Korean delegation tried to use the conference in Seoul as a place for political propaganda. He expressed his hope that the north delegates live up to the principle of Red Cross before it is too late.

Prof. E Ha-yun, a poet at Toksong Women's College, said he was disappointed when north Korean speeches were full of political color. They talk much about the territorial unification, he said, but this issue should be referred to the south-north coordinating committee. The Red Cross has one undisputed task of relocating lost families in the two halves of Korea, he said.

Merger and Industry, said the Red Cross talks should place first priority on the reunion of families separated in the south and north. Political issues and any other questions should be excluded from the Red Cross talks, he stressed. He warned against those who are too optimistic about the future.

End to Kin Separation Not Too Early: Dr. Kim

Dr. Kim Ok-gill, president of Ewha Women's University, yesterday said mental agencies are more painful than physical pains, and expressed her hope for the early re-

Ok-gill's moving speech was a heartbreaking one in her appeal to help the dispersed families locate their beloved ones. The north Korean side should abandon political motivation and live up to the spirit of Red Cross.

Northerners Tour Palaces

Fifty-four north Koreans now visiting Seoul yesterday began a sightseeing tour of royal palaces in the capital city. In addition, they also were invited to a luncheon and dinner.

As the first leg of the sightseeing tour, the north Koreans were guided to Pwion (secret garden) on the compound of Changdok Palace, following a lunch at the Tokyu Hotel hosted by Seoul Mayor Yang Tak-shik.

The north Koreans appeared to be moved by visiting the garden full of historic touches and color inherited from the ancestors of the 50 million Korean people.

From Pwion, the visitors, accompanied by their counterparts in the south and tourist guides, went to Kyongbok Palace where the national museum is located. The visitors took pictures of the area and listened to the guides.

When the group visited the palaces, many people who happened to be in the area tried to get a glimpse of them.

The Pwion tour started at 3:45 p.m. They viewed various ancient structures. Yun Ki-bok, a north Korean Chosun Labor Party member, commented that "these buildings are the outright testimony that

south and north respectively, wore a traditional costume of chima and chogori.

A large ice block, about two meters high, standing at a corner of the luncheon hall with the Red Cross insignia inscribed on it drew attention of the attendants.

While the luncheon was in process, a pianist played such family Korean songs as "Memory of Brother," and "Kagopa (I Wish to Go)."

As the north Koreans arrived at the hotel for the 2 p.m. luncheon on the hotel's second floor, the mayor shook hands with each of the 54 north Koreans. During the luncheon, Yang and north Korean chief delegate Kim exchanged gifts.

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Yacht 'Allen' Ends Trans-Pacific Trip

MASAN — The yacht "Allen," yesterday arrived at its destination—a port near Los Angeles—completing 81 days of transpacific voyage from here.

The 12.5-ton yacht is the first Korean-made ship to carry out the 5,800-mile trip across the Pacific successfully.

The two Americans, one 25-year-old man and an 18-year-old girl aboard the yacht, planned to end the trip in 58 days, but the travel was delayed with engine troubles, it was reported.

Taekwondo Contest Stated for Saturday

The fifth annual Taekwondo (Korean self-martial art) contest for foreigners in Korea will be held Saturday at the gymnasium of Yonsei University under the auspices of the Korea Taekwondo Association (KTA), according to the KTA yesterday.

In the event, participating foreign Taekwondo players will vie in five different divisions, including one for women, for five trophies and 13

Gov't to Release W53 Bil. Special Loan in November

Economic Planning Minister Tae Wan-son said yesterday that the manufacturers of daily necessities and export goods will be given 53,000 million won (\$132 million) in special loan-replacement funds beginning November.

The special loan fund was set aside under the emergency financial measures of Aug. 3.

The preferential loan will also be given to the tourist business and labor-intensive industries, he said.

The loan will replace 50-70 per cent of the total bank loans, which carry above 12 per cent in annual interest rate.

The special loan is to be repaid in eight years, including a three-year grace period, with an annual interest rate of three per cent.

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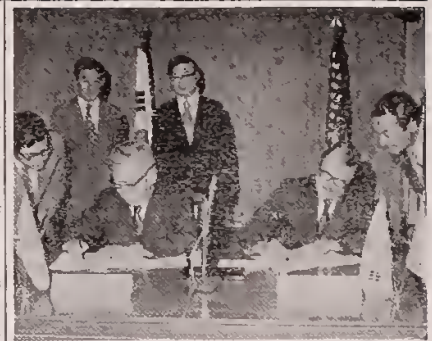
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Korea Herald Photo
AID LOAN — Economic Planning Minister Tae Wan-son (second from left) and William L. Davis (second from right), acting director of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in Korea, sign the \$2,500,000 AID education loan yesterday at the Economic Planning Board.

ROK, AID Ink \$2.5 Mil. In Credit for Education

The agreement for use by Korea of \$2,500,000 in the loan to be provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) for her education development program was concluded yesterday at the Economic Planning Board.

Japan Wages Rise 12.5 % Since 1970

TOKYO (AP) — An average Japanese company worker earned roughly \$3,530 last year, an increase of 12.5 per cent over 1970, the Tax Administration Office reported Tuesday.

The Tax Office said approximately \$2,760 was from basic salaries and some fringe benefits and the rest from bonuses which most workers receive automatically twice a year.

Salaries at banks and insurance companies were the highest, averaging about \$4,260, and those in the textile industry were the worst, totaling roughly \$2,800, the Tax Office reported.

The accord was signed by Economic Planning Minister Tae Wan-son and William L. Davis, acting director of the U.S. AID in Korea.

The loan will be used to finance the purchase of equipment needed for education research and development, the EPB said.

The project is designed to better Korea's elementary and middle school system.

The education project needs an additional fund in won currency equivalent to \$5 million, and the fund will be supported by the won currency generated by a \$17 million rice loan, which was concluded between the Korean government and AID on March 16 this year, the EPB said.

The project will be carried out by the Korea Education Development Laboratory (KEDL).

The AID loan is to be repaid in 40 years, including a 10-year grace period, with an annual interest rate of two per cent during the grace period and three per cent during the subsequent period.

News Vignettes

'Dynamite' Wouldn't Explode

Compiled From Wire Services
MONZA, Italy — Train the pensioner's undivided attention.

Sincere South Meets 'Political' North

Free Koreans yesterday watched south and north Korean Red Cross delegates hold the second round of talks at the Chosun Hotel but they were shocked and enraged by "political statements" of north Korean delegates.

Many people were busting around the hotel apparently to get a glimpse of the historical moments. Housewives and children were attentively watching the process of the nationally televised meeting.

Particularly noteworthy were three large Oriental paintings decorating the walls of the conference room. The paintings, respectively, symbolizing "Separation, Reunion and Hope" indirectly indicated the national aspiration for reunion of separated families.

Lee Bum-suk, Korean National Red Cross chief delegate, arrived at the hotel at 9:40 a.m. Six other KNRC delegates and seven consultants followed Lee. Kim Tae-il, north Korean Red Cross senior delegate and his party members arrived 10 minutes later. All participants made a rest in the lobby of the second floor.

Inside the conference room, Chang Woo-joo, director-general of the KNRC Office of the South-North Conference, President of Ewha Woman's University Dr. Kim Ok-gill and other KNRC staff members took their seats. At 9:37 a.m., the attendants from the

north seemed to be ready and waiting for the opening of the conference. But the northerners were apparently in a state of excitement while puffing their cigarettes.

KNRC senior delegate Lee, in a black suit, and his north Korean counterpart Kim, in a pessimism-colored suit, in a fan of photo flash bulb lights entered the conference room to open the second round of the Red Cross talks, which started at 10:20 a.m., 20 minutes behind schedule.

The women delegates donned traditional costumes. KNRC's Mrs. Chung Hee-kyung was attired in a greenish "ehma and ehogori" while her north Korean counterpart Mrs. Yi Chong-il in a light purple traditional attire. Another north Korean attendant Mrs. Sok Hwa donned a Western-styled two piece outfit in dark blue color.

The participants from the north gave acclaims during their chief delegate Kim's speech. One north Korean consultant in his congratulatory speech often eulogized the north Korean leader. The proceedings were fully broadcast, but north Korean radio did not report the opening of the conference.

Some of the foreign reporters expressed their "boring" attitude as north Korean chief delegate Kim continued his speech for more than 20 minutes.

3:45 p.m. They viewed various ancient structures. Yun Ki-bok, a north Korean Chosun Labor Party member, commented that "these buildings are the outright testimony that the ruling class in the past exploited the people."

He, however, said the houses were built with delicate architectural technique.

At one point, a north Korean asked why the old palace is so clear.

The north Koreans were then guided to the "Falgajong" an octagonal pavilion besides the top of skyway, a highway built across Mt. Inwang. There the visitors commanded a bird's eye view of the capital city.

A north Korean was asked to comment on the view of Seoul. He pointing at a section crowded by tall buildings, said, "Only that part is good." When he saw a Buddhist monk wearing "turumagi," a Korean style garment, he asked who he was. "He was a Buddhist monk," he was told.

The north Koreans were then guided to Kyongbok Palace where they were given books on the palace by the palace director Hwang Yong-su. An old man who happened to be there, pointed at the badge of a north Korean and asked, "Is this the so-called Kim Il-sung badge?"

Kang Chang-su, a professor of architecture at Kim Il-sung University, said he was glad that historical relics are well preserved in the south. Koreans have been a bright people since olden days, Kang said.

Meanwhile, during the luncheon at the Tokyu Hotel,

are more painful than physical pain, and expressed her hope for the early reunion of dispersed families. It is more important than any ideology or system. Parental love and brotherly affection are bound to be the basic foundation for our national unity."



Dr. Kim

at the south-north Red Cross conference yesterday.

In an eloquent appeal as a representative of dispersed families in the south, she said: "We cannot waste even a day or an hour. Time and tide wait for no man; our parents are aging. Let there be no more tragedies of finding our fathers and mothers in their graves."

She stated that "separated against their own will, parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters are longing for each other day and night."

She hoped in her address that the south-north Red Cross delegates would "build a bridge between the south and north so that the separated families may learn of the safety of the lost members of their families." That is a means of alleviating the pains of the lost members, she added.

The president of Ewha Women's University appealed to the delegates from both

Prof. Kim Upholds Steady Progress In R.C. Meetings

Prof. Kim Jun-yup of Korea University stressed that the south-north Red Cross conference should not expect miracle but progress gradually.



Also a consultant to the Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) delegation, Prof. Kim said that Prof. Kim's eventual fruition will be produced only through steady efforts for the humanitarian cause which is totally free from political maneuvers.

He pointed out that the barrier between the south and north has been progressively solidified during the past quarter of a century.

Prof. Kim went on to say that "the difference of ideologies, thought, and systems are also an undeniable reality today."

He gave as example that it was not easy to broaden the course of dialogue in the preliminary meetings because of the derisiveness which existed for such a long time.

mination to sacrifice themselves in order to help the displaced families.

In the event, participating foreign Taekwondo players will vie in five different divisions, including one for women, for five trophies and 13 cups.

There will also be a series of demonstration matches by Korean Taekwondo specialists and children, according to the KTA.

Red Cross Talks

(Continued From Page 1) be guaranteed for the expression of desires and no condition should be imposed thereon," the north Korean delegate said.

The meeting was opened some 20 minutes behind schedule at the Grand Ball Room of the hotel with all the Red Cross delegates, consultants, and other members attending. Some 100 foreign and Korean reporters covered the occasion which was also nationally televised.

Following the speeches by the two chief delegates, Dr. Kim Young-woo, the KNRC president, delivered a congratulatory address in which he urged that the Red Cross officials should try to solve problems step by step, with those which can be solved easily.

Dr. Kim Ok-gill, president of Ewha Women's University, and Prof. Kim Jun-yup of Korea University also made congratulatory remarks. Dr. Kim was speaking on behalf of the dispersed families while Prof. Kim was making the speech as a KNRC consultant.

For the north Korean side,

2 Romanian Athletes Seek Munich Asylum

MUNICH (AP) — Two members of the Romanian Olympic delegation have asked for political asylum in West Germany, a Bavarian interior minister said Tuesday.

Heinrich Von Mosch identified one of the defectors as a 22-year-old student, member of Romania's volleyball team, but gave no details on the other.

Foreign Exchange

	Korea Exchange Bank		BOK	
	Estling Rate	Buying Rate	Compared With Previous Day	Basic Rate
U.S. Dollar	399.60	398.00		398.00
British Pound	978.81	972.55	-0.08	975.68
West German Mark	125.12	124.68	-0.14	125.25
Canadian Dollar	402.35	404.13	+0.12	405.24
French Franc	79.55	79.49	-0.02	79.72
Italian Lira	68.84	68.42	-0.05	68.63
S. S. Franc	108.81	108.19	-0.07	108.50
Hong Kong Dollar	71.03	70.63		70.83
Australian Dollar	476.71	474.03		475.37

Dynamite Would Explode

Compiled From Wire Services

MONZA, Italy — Train traffic at the Monza Station was held up for one hour recently when a horrified railroadman found what he thought were two explosive sticks on a station sidewalk; they were wrapped in paper with the inscription "dynamite."

Bomb disposal experts gingerly took the things to a deserted field and tried to blow them up. Then they found the objects were wax candles and "dynamite" was the brand name.

Expensive Show

BOURGES, France — Roger Bonnemere, sat stunned but delighted when one of two teenage gypsy girls who had knocked at his door performed a sizzling striptease in his living room.

Bonnemere was even more stunned but much less delighted when he realized the show had cost him \$2,000 — the second girl rifled a drawer while her companion held

the pensioner's undivided attention.

Missing Fiesta

SAN CLEMENTE, Spain — Jose Maria Gijon Esteve missed having a good time at a fiesta in a nearby village with the 10 peseta (\$16.20) note his father had given him.

He noticed the bill lacked the signature of the cashier of the Spanish treasury, thought it forged and decided it was safest not to spend it.

Now he has a note that could take him to the fiesta many times over. Collectors have made him several "generous" offers for the note which is a freak, but genuine.

4 Legs, 2 Eggs

CALELLA, Spain — Rosendo Cascaz has a four-legged chicken on his farm near Spain's Costa Brava.

But four legs are not the bird's main claim to fame. She also has two oval openings and lays eggs from both.

Your Japan discovery schedule



Daily 2:25pm

Hong Kong's discovery airline
CATHAY PACIFIC
102 New Korea Hotel, Seoul Tel: 23-0321/5



NORTH KOREANS AT OLD PALACE — Mixed with Korea National Red Cross delegates, consultants and domestic and foreign reporters, north Korean Red Cross

party members walk out of the Injonjong Pavilion in Fiwon (secret garden) yesterday afternoon after they appreciated historic remains there.

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SEOUL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1972

(1957年1月1日第三種郵便物認可) PRICE 15 WON



Workers save pieces of wood from being washed away at a construction site in Churae-dong, Pusan, after a torrential rain pounded the southernmost city yesterday. At least 70 persons died and 50 others were injured throughout the flood-stricken area of the southeastern coast of the peninsula.

Pusan, Ulsan Areas

71 Killed, 12 Missing In Torrential Rains

At least 71 persons were killed, 12 missing and some 50 injured yesterday morning when torrential rain hit the southeastern parts of the peninsula, Pusan and Ulsan cities most severely.

The downpour, which began Wednesday night, also flooded more than 2,000 houses and a large acreage of farmland with a feared enormous loss of property.

The rainfall, which ended at 3 p.m. yesterday, was heaviest at Pusan with 255 mm, followed by 212 mm in Ulsan, 123 mm in Kyongju and Wolsong County and 135 mm in Pohang.

Most of the deaths took place near Kudok reservoir at Sodae-an-dong, Pusan, when the reservoir bank collapsed and the swollen water swept about 300 houses below killing some 50

houses were destroyed, and more than 1,000 houses were inundated. It also said that known casualties and property damage were expected to increase as the restoration work began.

Between 8:30 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. yesterday, traffic was completely cut off all along the flooded highway from Somyon intersection to Pusanjin rail road station, as the water was about one meter deep.

About 10 primary and middle schools in Pusan city suspended classes and sent their students home. The schools were those whose buildings or retaining walls were in danger.

The municipal anti-calamity

headquarters put on alert 64,500 civil servants, including firefighters, against possible occurrence of various accidents following the torrential rain.

According to a local dispatch from Kyongju, residents in Pomun-dong were evacuated to safety when the water level of the Pomun reservoir rose to 17 meters, half a meter higher than the danger level, as of 2 p.m. yesterday.

The local dispatch also said that some 200 houses at Yangbuk-myon, Wolsong County, were inundated and U.S. military helicopters came to rescue people of 10 households completely isolated by flood in Naenam-myon.

With U.N. Envoy
Minister Kim to Hold

South, North Agree to Begin Substantive Talks in October; Agreed Minutes Exchanged

Lee Stresses Sincerity In Dialogue

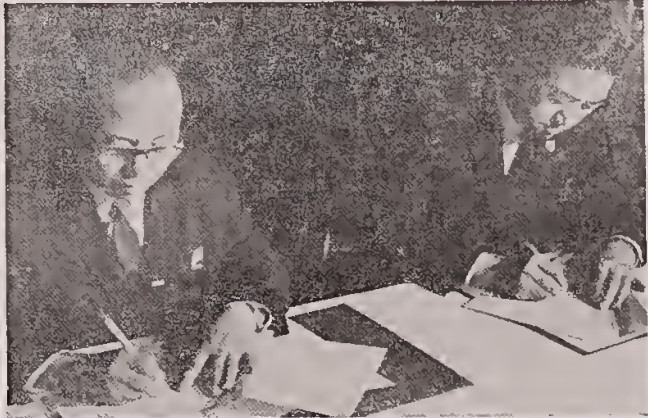
Lee Hu-rak, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, last night tendered a reception and dinner party for visiting north Korean Red Cross delegates at Yeong Bin Kwan as co-chairman of the South-North Coordinating Committee.

In a greeting speech given during the dinner party, Lee said that it takes words and deeds matching each other to have even a small thing accomplished and that "sincerity in word and in deed is one thing that we must pursue as we continue our south-north dialogue."

The dinner that followed the reception was joined by delegates and consultants from both sides and about 300 invited guests from social and journalistic circles, including the reporters covering the talks.

In his speech, Lee said that the 27-year national division and bloodletting among the same people during the Korean War had contributed to the building of many barriers between the south and north, which had grown higher and higher with the passage of time.

The geographical barrier, he said, has given rise to a barrier of systems, of values and



KNRC chief delegate Lee Bum-suk, right, and his north Korean counterpart, Kim Tae-hui, sign documents of agreement during an extraordinary full-scale talk held at the Tower Hotel yesterday evening. The two sides agreed to hold the third main conference in Pyongyang on Oct. 24 and the fourth in Seoul on Nov. 22.

Hotlines, Direct Contacts

S-N Committee Parley Progresses: Lee Hu-rak

Lee Hu-rak, co-chairman of the South-North Coordinating Committee yesterday said that negotiations were progressing between south and north Korea either through hotlines or di-

rectly. However, he declined to answer press questions about when the South-North Coordinating Committee will convene its formal meeting, saying

P'yang Confab Oct. 24; Seoul Talks Nov. 22

The south and north Korean Red Cross delegations yesterday afternoon agreed to hold their third full-scale conference in Pyongyang on Oct. 24 and the fourth in Seoul on Nov. 22.

In an agreement document exchanged in an extra full-dress conference held at Tower Hotel, the two delegations agreed to start discussion of the conference agenda items beginning in the next talks.

"All agenda items of the main conference should realize the humanitarian spirit of Red Cross on the basis of the spirit of the July 4 joint communique and principles of democracy and freedom," the agreement said.

The extraordinary full-dress conference was held in the Hex Room on the ground floor of the hotel at 6:40 p.m. Delegates consultants and working officials from the both sides attended the meeting.

The agreed minutes were signed and exchanged by Lee Bum-suk, chief delegate of the Korea National Red Cross (KNRC), and his north Korean counterpart Kim Tae-hui.

After the unusual conference, KNRC spokesman Chungs Choon-yun said that the agreement was made in advance through closed-door negotiations between both sides.

Most of the deaths took place near Kudok reservoir. Soeun-jong, Pusan, when the reservoir bank collapsed and the swollen water swept about 300 houses below, killing some 50 persons.

Traffic along the eastern coast was paralyzed when the coastal railroad track was partially buried in a landslide and 11 major highways were flooded.

But the Pusan branch office of the Central Meteorological Office belatedly issued a warning against a downpour over the area at 9 a.m. yesterday when the rain began to slow down.

At 9:30 a.m. yesterday when the 50-meter length of the south bank of a reservoir at Sodesin-dong gave way to the swollen water, about 50 persons died and 50 others were injured while 125 houses were destroyed completely or partially, leaving some 600 persons homeless.

Earlier at 7 a.m. some 200 houses at Hada-dong, Soegu were inundated and about 1,000 residents were evacuated to a nearby school building.

People in some 60 houses at Churae-dong were isolated when the Nakdong River overflowed but managed to come out to safety on ferries hurriedly made of furniture. Ten others were rescued by a U.S. military helicopter.

Some people were crushed to death when retaining walls near their houses collapsed over them.

The Pusan city government estimated as of 10 p.m. yesterday that retaining walls collapsed in two different places.

Non-Attack Pacts Needed, Miki Says

TOKYO (AP) — Deputy Prime Minister Takeo Miki said Thursday Japan should establish closer contact with divided Communist countries like north Korea, East Germany and North Vietnam.

He proposed at the same time that Japan should conclude non-aggression treaties separately with the United States, the Soviet Union and mainland China after Japan normalizes relations with China.

Such treaties would help stabilize the international situation in Asia, Miki said.

Miki made the proposal in a lecture entitled "Search for a New Road to Peace and Prosperity" at Karuzawa, a resort town northwest to Tokyo.

The lecture was attended by about 200 members of Miki's faction in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party — LDP. They included 50 Dietmen from the 743-seat Diet (parliament).

LDP officials said Miki, former foreign minister, spoke as "a private politician" and his remarks did not reflect official thinking.

The municipal anti-calamity flood in Naenam-myon.

With U.N. Envoy

Minister Kim to Hold Strategy Meeting

NEW YORK (DNA) — The Korean delegation led by Foreign Minister Kim Young-shik is making all-out efforts to confirm fixed votes and to attract the undecided votes four days before the 27th United Nations General Assembly opens on Sept. 19.

The Republic of Korea, which is opposed to U.N. discussion of the Korean question, is actively launching a series of contacts with friendly nations including the United States, Britain and Japan, diplomatic sources here said Wednesday.

The sources said the Korean delegation would have a strategic meeting this weekend or early next week with U.N. ambassadors from friendly nations.

The meeting, which will be presided over by Foreign Minister Kim, will work out comprehensive measures to cope effectively with the U.N. Steering Committee and the U.N. General Assembly, the diplomatic sources said.

The sources said there was a strong possibility that Britain would propose this year the deferral of U.N. debate on Korea as it did last year.

Meanwhile, Minister Kim, who is directing the U.N. strategy of the Korean issue, met with U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim Thursday morning and explained the details of the current south-north Korean dialogue developments and reaffirmed the government position, the sources said.

Just before the opening of the U.N. General Assembly, the sources said, Minister Kim would have a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers and would discuss strategy not only for this year's U.N. sessions but also next year's General Assembly.

The sources, who have been analyzing the current voting patterns of the U.N. member

Pyeongyang Paper Attacks S. Korea

HONGKONG (AFP) — Before the honeymoon of north-south Korean Red Cross talks is over, Pyongyang's party paper Rodong Sinmun has already begun attacking "liberal democracy in the south as a poison for poverty, unemployment and hunger."

Weather

Seoul Area — Mostly clear with northeasterly to northerly winds. Expected high 26°C (79°F), low 16°C (61°F).

nations, pointed out that many countries have still not decided their stands on the Korean question due to the delicate influence of the international situation.

Particularly, predicting that the U.N. decision over Korea would depend on the attitude of countries in Africa and Latin America, both sides are doing their utmost to secure the votes of those countries.

However, diplomatic sources here forecast that the Algerian proposal calling for U.N. discussion of the Korean question would be turned down by a margin of at least two or three votes in the U.N. Steering Committee which will meet on Sept. 20.

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Twenty-eight countries signed up Wednesday as sponsors of a resolution for the U.N. General Assembly seeking withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea and reunification of the country through the north-south talks already under way.

They were the same countries that have proposed that the assembly put an item on the agenda of its 27th session on "creation of favorable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." The group includes China, the Soviet Union, Algeria, Chile and 24 others.



Lee Hu-rak, right, director of the Central Intelligence Agency who is also co-chairman of the South-North Coordinating Committee, toasts with delegates from Pyongyang during the reception held for them at the Guest House last night. Joining in the toast are from left Yun Ki-bok, consultant of north Korean delegation; Kim Tae-hul, chief north Korean delegate; and Rep. Kim Hyung-il of the opposition New Democratic Party.

which had grown higher and higher with the passage of time.

The geographical barrier, he said, has given rise to a barrier of systems, of values and of social contact.

"We have now started our south-north dialogue at the summits of history to remove these barriers, one by one, and become again one nation, as we were before the division of the country," he said.

He said he did not intend to speculate on who was guilty of the tragic bloodshed or who was responsible.

The South-North Coordinating Committee and the South-North Red Cross Conference, he said, opened the way toward a new chapter in the history of the divided nation, promising a bright future, with the dark past of a quarter of a century about to be buried in memory.

The committee, Lee said, would spare no effort to see the success of the Red Cross talks, with the firm conviction that the talks would by all means succeed, and thus realize one of the most urgent national aspirations of the past quarter century by solving the problem of the dispersed families.

Kim Tae-hul, chief north Korean delegate, said that the successful achievement of the Red Cross talks rings on a whole-hearted support by authorities concerned including the South-North Coordinating Committee.

"Red Cross projects will make progress much quickly if the people in the south and north realize political, economic and cultural exchanges through the coordinating committee," said the north Korean chief negotiator.

Lee Hu-rak, co-chairman of the South-North Coordinating Committee, yesterday said that negotiations were progressing either through hotlines or direct contacts at the truce village of Panmunjom.

Lee said that he was time and again sending his aides to Panmunjom to meet with those dispatched by his counterpart Kim Young-joo of north Korea and negotiating on the program involving formation of the committee and other related matters.

In an informal press interview, Lee who is director of the powerful Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), said that the south-north contacts had been making good progress so far.

'Propaganda' Draws Heated Discussion

Heated debate over what is described as politically-motivated congratulatory addresses by the consultants of north Korean delegation hosted last night by Lee Hu-rak, co-chairman of the South-North Coordinating Committee.

But the reception held in Yeong Bin Gwan proceeded in a friendly atmosphere for one hour and twenty minutes.

The rising friendly mood was broken when Rep. Chong Haeng-nyong, NDP vice speaker of the National Assembly, said that he was disappointed that north Korean political propaganda went beyond understandable extent during the conference Wednesday.

Kim Tae-hul, chief delegate of north, responded by saying

that he declined to answer press questions when the South-North Coordinating Committee will convene its formal meeting, saying that a final agreement has yet to be reached.

"Neither am I in a position to answer the question as I have my counterpart in Pyongyang," Lee also said. But he hoped the South-North Coordinating Committee would be convened as soon as possible.

He met the newsmen during a reception he hosted for the south and north Korean Red Cross delegates and a group of invited dignitaries at the Yeong Bin Gwan (government guest house) in the evening.

that the north Korean delegates only meant in the congratulatory addresses that the Red Cross spirits should be realized on the basis of the homogeneous nation.

As the main theme of the chatting turned to political problems, Lee Hu-rak told Yun Ki-bok, consultant of north Korean delegation, that "you brought up the thought of independence in your congratulatory address." "Is there any one who does not have independent spirits. We have independent spirits too."

"If you have independent spirits, you should not try others to follow your way," Lee spoke persuasively and solemnly.

Yun repeated in gentle voice, "yes, yes."

Lee said if you repeat "independent spirits," it would give a rise to distrust. What does it mean by saying "most respectable leader Kim Il-sung" in the congratulatory address if it did not aim to coerce south Koreans to adopt the north Korean political system, Lee said.

"Have we ever mentioned about President Park Chung-hee in the Red Cross talks?" Lee said.

Kim and Yun of north said in shaky voice that it is sheer misunderstanding.

Yun said he mentioned about Kim Il-sung because he got accustomed to the phrase praising Kim Il-sung in all public addresses.

The reception ended in one hour and twenty minutes at 8:20 p.m. and a dinner party started. About 300 took part in the reception.

Bonn-Warsaw Ties

BONN (AP) — West Germany and Communist Poland Thursday decided to establish full diplomatic relations with immediate effect. The decision came after three months after the two countries ratified their historic non-aggression pact.

a secret visit to Pyongyang which was activated in accordance with the July 4 south-north joint communique, was designed to deal with problems of mutual exchanges in various fields—prevention of provocations and promotion of peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The committee co-chairman said that the coordinating committee has supported and would continue to support the current Red Cross talks and that the committee would "coordinate" the Red Cross talks whenever they were stalemated or faced difficulties.

As for the prospects of the Red Cross talks for the alleviation of the suffering of the dispersed families, the CIA director said he was confident the talks would succeed.

Lee was asked to comment on the second Red Cross conference held in Seoul Wednesday, in which the north Korean side developed a political discussion.

He said that he understood the north Korean attitude in view of the fact that they had lived under a different system for 27 years.

Noting that their attitude would change gradually with continuing contacts and discussion, Lee said that the significance of the Seoul meeting of the Red Cross lay in the fact that the north Korean delegates set their feet on the southern soil for the first time since the division of the country more than a quarter century ago.

He hinted that the working officials of the both sides had nearly reached agreement over the minute by 8 p.m. Wednesday, suggesting that the extra conference would be held yesterday when the delegates returned to Seoul from their trip to Hyonchung-sa.

According to KNRC sources, the working-level talks which started Tuesday night at Tower Hotel between Chung of the KNRC and Han of the north Korean delegation were extremely difficult.

No agreement was made in the working-level talks which proceeded throughout Tuesday night, thus delaying the opening of the main conference which had been scheduled at 10 a.m. Wednesday at the Chosun Hotel.

Spokesman Chung did not disclose why the working sessions had been stalemated. But KNRC sources said the major problem was north Korean insistence on injecting politics into the talks by demanding that representatives of social, labor and political organizations participate.

The third full-dress meeting shall be held in Pyongyang on Oct. 24 and the fourth meeting in Seoul on Nov. 22.

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usual conferences between the two delegations before the Pyongyang delegates return home Saturday.

No news reporters attended the extra session, which was apparently arranged in a hurry. There was no previous announcement that the two delegations would hold the additional conference.

Originally, it was suddenly announced Wednesday night that the two sides would hold an additional session of the second full-dress conference at 11:30 p.m. Wednesday in a KNRC conference room.

But the announcement was immediately eneeled "because there were some minor wordings still to be ironed out and the delegates were too tired after a day of conference and tours."

KNRC spokesman Chung said at that time that the two delegations would hold an extra session of the second talks "very soon" — as soon as the heads of the two delegations fixed the timing.

Chung said he had had working-level talks with Han Si-hyok, a north Korean delegate, after the second main talks ended without any agreed minute.

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Seoul Population

Today's Seoul is diverse. It has parks, fountains, high-rise buildings. Streets are crowded, and highways connect all parts of the city. Seoul today is a sight to behold, after some 20 years since the devastation that wrecked the historic city.

On the other hand Seoul is to have 6 million souls within this year and rank as seventh largest city in the world. It is a rapid expansion. In time came President Park Chung-hee's policy statement during a recent Cabinet meeting, in which he stressed the dire need to disperse the converging population from the capital city.

His instruction was terse: the city should combine the benefits of tax, industry and cultural incentives to prevent the city from exceeding a population of 6 million. He rightly noted that wrecking illegal shacks or designating green belt areas alone cannot achieve the purpose.

The fact that Seoul today has 18 percent of Korea's entire population on 0.6 percent of its land area presents an unusual situation to say the least. Advanced countries also try hard to limit their capital city's population to less than 10 percent.

A rapid expansion of population is likely to bring with it problems related to sewage, telephone communications, water supply and fuel supply, as well as employment. It also invites increasing crime, pollution and strangling traffic.

It is indeed time that we kick off a drive in all seriousness to disperse population. One way is to encourage factories to move out of the crowded capital city. Another is to develop satellite cities near Seoul. Provided that the satellite cities are well equipped with cultural facilities and employment, people will not force themselves into the capital city.

We deem it necessary to provide financial incentives to businessmen to encourage removal of their factories. They will do so only if the incentive offsets the conveniences of transportation, material supply, electricity and water supply now being enjoyed within the limits of the city. The dispersed industries will then mean absorption of rural manpower for employment and hastening the equality of rural and urban living standards.

Efforts must be also made to give employment to the agricultural and fishery sector population and help increase their income. This means continued support for the development of coastal fisheries and

Swollen City



S-E Asia Policy

U.S. Closely Watching Chinese Road Network

By Robert Kaylor

VIENTIANE (UPI) — U.S. intelligence experts here are closely watching a Chinese road network reaching toward Thailand through Communist-controlled northern Laos for clues about China's future intentions in Southeast Asia.

American sources here say the Chinese have the ability to easily complete an all-weather highway running from their province of Yunnan to within 20 miles of the Thai border during the coming dry season, which will start within the next 60 days.

The road has been a source of concern for the Thais, who are already fighting a Chinese-inspired insurgency in their northern provinces. Whether or not the Chinese choose to push ahead with construction at a time when Thailand has taken the first steps to improve relations with China could be important, intelligence sources believe.

According to U.S. sources here, the Chinese have already completed a two-lane, all-weather road as far as the northern Laotian town of Moung Houn, about 110 highway miles from the Chinese frontier.

That leaves only 26 miles more to reach the river town of Pak Roun. There it is only about 20 miles cross-country

ing a track that can be driven by four-wheel drive military vehicles during the dry season. These sources believe it would be an easy matter for Chinese road building crews to complete work during the eight-month dry season.

A second link of the network runs eastward across the North Vietnamese border to Dien Bien Phu. Together, the two arms of the network could form an unbroken road link across Laos from North Vietnam to Thailand, with a branch leading off into China at the halfway point.

Intelligence sources estimate that about 20,000 Chinese troops are in Laos along the highway, including construction units and anti-aircraft gunners that have shot down Laotian air force planes that have strayed over the roads.

Off Limits to Bombers

The area of the highways has been off limits to U.S. fighter-bombers since the Chinese presence was discovered in 1967. "We could bomb out the road if we so desired but it is not U.S. policy to do so," says an American source. "At present we consider the area divorced from northwest Laos and the Ho Chi Minh Trail," both areas where U.S. bombing goes on. Immediate Chinese motives

Neither have the Chinese made any attempt to influence events in the area where their troops are present, the source said.

There are believed to be some training camps for Thai guerrillas near the highway but these are staffed by Pabhai Lao troops advised by North Vietnamese.

In 1962, the Laotian government signed an agreement with China for the construction of roads in Phong Saly province, an area in extreme northern Laos jutting into China. The province is now under complete Chinese domination according to intelligence sources.

Sources said that the road-building toward Thailand and the North Vietnamese border could not be justified under the original agreement, but that the Laotian government has been reluctant to lodge protests since it has no control over the area and is powerless to stop the Chinese.

The road link going into North Vietnam could conceivably become an alternative route for getting war material from China to Hanoi for the Vietnam war, although it would involve a tortuous and round-about route.

Intelligence sources said that route was an all-weather one as far as the Nam Ou River, about 25 miles from the North

Arabs Angered At Universal Condemnation

By Stephen Somerville

BEIRUT (Reuter) — Many Arabs have been angered and disappointed at the universal condemnation of the commando attack on Israel's Olympic team in Munich. They accuse the world of once again forgetting the desperate plight of the Palestinian people.

Even conservative, moderate Arabs who disapprove of terrorist tactics have expressed understanding for the root cause of the tragedy on Sept. 5, in which 11 Israeli hostages, five Arabs and a West German policeman died. They criticize world opinion for apparently disregarding the Palestinian's case in the first outcry of horror.

Pierre Gemayel, for instance, leader of Lebanon's right-wing Phalangist Party, expressed regret for what happened in Munich. But he added: "What can we expect from people who have been unjustly stripped of their citizenship and their land, and have been driven from the land of their fathers and forefathers?"

Many of these people, over 1,500,000 in all, are still registered as refugees with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), 22 years after the organization was founded to look after them on a temporary basis.

In UNRWA's definition, a refugee is a person who had been living in Palestine for at least two years at the time of the Arab-Jewish war of 1948 and who lost both home and livelihood as a result of the fighting.

The more wealthy or better educated Palestinians were able to flee and establish themselves elsewhere by their own resources—a new diaspora of talented people ironically recalling the history of the Jews in their ability to succeed in exile.

Thanks to their natural ability, superior education and the drive of displaced people determined to make good, Palestinians have secured influential positions in government, trade and the press in many parts of the Arab world.

But these were the fortunate, the peasants and workers, poorer and less educated, left their homes with little or no prospects and have been forced to live ever since on international charity.

UNRWA, which is financed by voluntary contributions from governments and private bodies or individuals, still supplies regular rations to 821,000 people — only given to those who can prove that they and their children are in need.

Human Despair

Thoughts of The Times

By Yim Seong-hi

The Chinese ideographical character for Germany is Tokuk (德), the nation of virtue, whose etymology again might have been perhaps more associated with the pronunciation of Deutschland than with its indigenous ethos or cultural values. Anyhow, Germany is the land to which I owe my academic training on a state fellowship while I was a graduate student for four years.

Twelve years later, this time, I can not but remember my good old days in West Germany and would like to compare them with the present social milieu since I stayed there nearly two months this summer. Indeed, when I first was there in 1957, I could well visualize the catastrophe of World War II. And certainly the almost fatal blow with its ruined vestiges was not completely healed at that time.

But the indomitable will of the German people toward building up a new phoenix had been strongly felt and touched by the era of Adenauer and Ehard in an economic miracle.

I was often told how much they had suffered during the war, utterly stricken by the shortage of food, clothes, the successive air raids, and by the grief of the bereft families of the dead. For example, Germany suffered the largest number of the military deaths with an estimated 3,250,000, not to speak of the civilians.

On the other hand, the execution and the extermination of Jews either by torture or in gas chambers in the concentration camps accounted for six million dead.

I do not here intend to dig into some of the darkest spots in its tragic human history, but I am reminded by a historian that repeated human stupidity glorified the killings and awarded its generals with honors, titles and the pomp of power.

The innocent common people had to survive the wrongs and evils of the past and to bear with all means available humiliation by the victors. This was the country I landed in from the United States

to take the rest of the food left over, only to attain their primary purpose of the trip regardless of what other people might say about it. They might surely use the pocket money more for the specific purpose of tours and sight-seeing to learn and observe what they wanted to have in mind.

In general, they were very hard-working people, diligent, full of temperament, and very conscious of the cleanliness, which is surely next to godliness. The laborers were enthusiastic to accomplish and fulfill their working hours, and willing to earn more by doing overtime at their respective assembly-lines or in the factories, though now they are partly replaced by 2,150,000 foreigners. The student was engaged in studies and home work on the one hand and doing a part-time job to obtain a better living on the other.

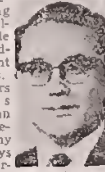
Above all, the woman was domestically working very hard from early in the morning before dawn, even before five o'clock in summer time, cleaning up the house, sweeping the lanes near the hume, wiping up the windows, and spraying the gardens and flowers in the vases, doing the shopings for daily life, and raising children faithfully. In addition, many women were already quite active in social and professional life in various social functions.

Even in the early 1960s women represented almost ten percent of the parliament (Bundestag), consisting of 43 women among 478 at that time.

The traditional culture also taught them to be romantic, occasionally drinking beer together and enjoying the carnival annually and the October festival. They seemed to be always alert to utilize their time and brains applying it to gadgets and machines. I remember the proverb in the Old Testament, saying, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise."

Time has passed, however. Nearly a generation later after the war, Germany has recovered and almost reached the apogee of socio-economic prosperity in the international community.

Gradually, a contagious sense of culture with a modernized hedonism, vicious or not, swept the land in



Idi Amin Says

'Will Jail Asians Who Resist Ouster'

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP) — The Uganda government warned Wednesday night and non-citizen Asians still in Uganda after Gen. Idi Amin's November deadline for their expulsion would be rounded up and placed in military camps.

A statement broadcast by Radio Uganda said their property would be confiscated and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The statement said Amin toured army training camps here Wednesday to find possible sites for camps to hold Asian expellees.

It continued: "The government wishes to point out that the property of all those who will not have left the country as required by law will be taken over and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the law."

The statement continued: "The affected people will therefore have to be rounded up by the security forces and taken to specified military camps where they will be kept until the British government allows them entry into their own motherland, which is Britain."

It said Asians holding Ugandan citizenship and non-citizen Asians exempted from the expulsion order would be issued identity cards, which they would be expected to carry at all times "to avoid inconvenience from the security forces," who would carry out checks on Asians' identities.

It concluded with a long denunciation of Britain for allegedly delaying the expulsion of non-citizen Asians here.

Bonn to Form Anti-Terror Unit

BONN (UPI) — The government Wednesday night announced plans to form a special counter-terrorist police unit and Arab guerrillas threatened revenge for the slaying of five of their members in Munich last week.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told a news conference Wednesday night the 10 West German states and West Berlin had agreed to the formation of a federal commando unit which would be used to combat terrorist attacks such as the one against Israeli athletes at the Olympic games.

The new unit, which is to be under the jurisdiction of federal police, is to be armed with ultra-modern weapons yet to be developed, Genscher said.

CIA: N. Viets Not Affected By Bombing

NEW YORK (AFP) — American intelligence services believe Hanoi could continue its campaign in South Vietnam "at the present rate" for two more years despite bombings on North Vietnam the New York Times said Wednesday in an article datelined Washington.

The New York Times revealed that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the defense intelligence agency, in separate reports prepared for the National Defense Council, said massive bombings on the North have hit targets but have not succeeded significantly in slowing down the flow of men and supplies to the south.

The North Vietnamese "have not been hit fatally, but they are slowly bleeding to death—even if it takes two more years. The reason is that we are doing serious damage to their social structure," a top secret service official said, as quoted by the New York Times.

American experts blame the partial failure of the bombing on the "bait tactics" of the North Vietnamese which enable them to continue to move troops and supplies through makeshift transport after regular lines have been destroyed, the newspaper said.

Intelligence chiefs also believe that the North Vietnamese are preparing new offensives in different areas of South Vietnam within the next 30 days. They base the belief on bombing reports and daily on-the-spot intelligence checks, the report added.

The intelligence reports show that there are now 100,000 regular North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam, of which 20,000 are fresh troops which infiltrated in the last six weeks.

6 Off for Hanoi To Pick Up POWs

NEW YORK (AFP) — Six Americans Wednesday night left New York for Hanoi to pick up three American prisoners of war to be freed by North Vietnamese authorities.

The group is led by David Dellinger, the U.S. anti-war protestor convicted for his role in the disorders at the 1968 Chicago Democratic Party convention. Dellinger, now on parole, was given court permission to make the Hanoi trip.

With him are Cora Weiss, a leader with Dellinger of the committee for liaison with families of U.S. troops held prisoners in North Vietnam, kin of the prisoners to be freed and the wife of another soldier held in Hanoi.



Representatives from a select group of developing nations meet Wednesday in Washington to map strategy for the forthcoming annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund. Presiding over the group are chairman Carlos Rafael Silva, right, of Venezuela and vice chairman Lal Jayawardena, left, of Ceylon. Discussions are expected to last three days.

Against Demos

Nixon Camp Files \$2 Mil. Damage Suit

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Nixon's campaign committee Wednesday filed a \$2,500,000 damage suit against the Democrats, accusing them of trying to gain political advantage from the recent break-in at Democratic Party headquarters.

The move was a counter to a civil suit by the Democrats against the Republicans that charged the attempted bugging of Democratic headquarters was an infringement of civil rights. The Democrats originally claimed \$1 million. Later they increased it to \$3,200,000.

The Republican counter suit, filed in court here Wednesday added to the bizarre series of events that followed the discovery of five suspects inside the Democrats' offices here in the middle of the night last June.

President Nixon's campaign chief, Clark MacGregor, announced the \$2,500,000 suit and named the defendant as Lawrence O'Brien. He was Democratic national chairman at the time the bugging case broke and is now Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern's campaign director.

MacGregor said in a statement "O'Brien and his associates have taken willful advantage of the honorable procedures of the United States court that are intended for the protection of individual rights and perverted them into an instrument for creating political headlines. "They have abused the sub-

DC-3 Crash Claims 31 Lives In Nepal

KATHMANDU (AFP) — All 31 occupants of a Royal Nepalese army DC-3 were killed in a crash near here Wednesday.

They included 26 trainee paratroops and the four-man crew. The flight commander was Capt. Mack King, an Anglo-Indian with Nepalese citizenship who had served in Nepal for 13 years.

An official spokesman said the plane was returning to Kathmandu at the end of a flight when it crashed on a hill over Panchakhal, 30 kilometers east of Kathmandu.

An eye witness said the DC-3 lost height and was attempting an emergency landing near a paddy field when it hit high-tension wires.

It was the worst air tragedy in Nepalese aviation history, King Birendra, Premier Krishna Bista and the commander-in-chief of the royal army flew to the crash site in an army helicopter.

Police Arrest Two Near McGov Hotel

PORTLAND, Maine (UPI) — Two men were arrested on weapons violations near the hotel where Democratic presidential nominee Sen. George McGovern will appear Friday, the secret service confirmed Wednesday night.

Secret service agents arrested the two, questioned them, and "determined them not to be of protective interest," a spokesman said in Washington.

Worth \$5 Bil.

U.S., Russia to Ink Huge Trade Deal

LONDON (Reuters) — The United States and the Soviet Union are on the verge of signing a huge trade deal which could be worth \$5 billion a year, a leading authority on Soviet affairs reported Wednesday.

Victor Louis, Moscow correspondent of the London Evening News, said the deal was being pushed through Wednesday by the U.S. presidential adviser Dr. Henry Kissinger, who is now on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Top American businessmen were waiting to tie up the loose ends of the deal, said to be worth \$5 billion a year by 1977, before meeting Soviet government leaders.

The report said: "Dr. Kissinger's decision to extend his stay in Moscow by one day seemed to underline that negotiations had gone beyond the stage of consultation.

"It was obvious that the big obstacle to an agreement — Russia's repayment of war debts to the U.S. — had been cleared," Louis said.

The report continued: "The pact would lead to trade and Export-Import Bank credits on a scale that only the superpowers could afford."

"The Americans are already planning a trading center in Moscow complete with American firms and hotels."

"The end of the problem over war debts, known as lend lease, would almost certainly be followed by the establishment of trade missions with diplomatic immunity," said Louis.

An Evening News business writer added: "The breakthrough reported from Moscow could be a major influence for the better on world trade — if the persuasive Dr. Kissinger can seduce the Russians into getting as good as they give."

"In Britain's experience, the obstacle to building up trade with Russia is not politics but the difficulty of keeping that trade in balance or anywhere near it."

U.S. House OKs Weapons Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — A \$29.9 billion weapons authorization bill prohibiting any spending this year on a safeguard anti-missile site for Washington, D.C., was approved by the House of Representatives Wednesday and sent to the Senate.

The House then began debate on a \$74.6 billion appropriation bill, the biggest since World War II, including the authorized weapons money and nearly all other military spending for the fiscal year which started last July 1.

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USAF Asks 50 Pet Increase In Munition Fund

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. air force told Congress Wednesday it needed a 50 percent increase in its munition fund this year, presumably because of its stepped-up bombing of North Vietnam.

Israeli athletes at the Olympic games, and his group of researchers at the Kanazawa University (hospital), a malignant sarcoma of a leg in a youth of 19 shifted to the base of the cranium and it was impossible for the hitherto-used gallium and X-ray method to trace the cancer, which was easily located by Ytterbium-169 and irradiated with good results. The clinical cases covered liver, kidney and other parts as well as the base of the cranium.

Oliszwski, who was accompanied by a 14-man official delegation and experts from various Polish ministries, planned on conferring with Chancellor Willy Brandt Thursday before flying home.

leader with Dellinger of the committee for liaison with families of U.S. troops held prisoners in North Vietnam, kind of the prisoners to be freed and the wife of another soldier held in Hanoi.

es of the United States that are intended for the protection of individual rights and perverted them into an instrument for creating political headlines.

"They have abused the sub-

and "determined them not to be of protective interest." a) the fiscal year which started spokesman said in Washington, [last July 1.

ably because of its support of bombing of North Vietnam.

Maj. Gen. William Snavelly, air force supply chief, told the Senate defense appropriations subcommittee the air force originally planned for \$821 million for munitions in the 1973 financial year.

"An additional \$300 million is now needed to meet the unprogrammed higher expenditure rates being experienced," Gen. Snavelly said in a prepared statement.

He said the major portion of the extra amount was needed for 500-pound (225 Kg) and 750-pound (345 Kg) general purpose bombs.

Wishing for the Success of the Red Cross Talks

Poongchun Ltd.

President: Yim In-kwang

Korea Shipping Corp.

(Korean National Line)

President: Chu Yo-han

Seoul Trading Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Choi Chun-kyu

A-Nam Industrial Co., Ltd.

President: Kim Hyang-soo

Korean Veterans Association

President: Kim Il-hwan

Ilshin Spinning Co., Ltd.

President: Park Jong-kyoo

Pyung An Textile Co., Ltd.

President: Kim Hwa-young

Hyup Jim Enterprise Co., Ltd.

President: Lee Yong-ho

Korea Plywood Mfg. Co., Ltd.

President: Ko Pan-nam

Kwang Hwa Electric Works Co., Ltd.

President: Lee Jong-kil

Viet Papers Face Closure Under Press Law

SAIGON (AP) — President Nguyen Van Thieu's tough new press law appeared Wednesday to have forced about two-thirds of South Vietnam's daily newspapers out of business.

With two days left before the Sept. 15 deadline, 16 dailies were reported to have made newly required "financial responsibility" deposits of \$46,000 with the national treasury.

Sources said only a handful more were expected to make their deposits. Before Thieu signed the press decree law in August, South Vietnam had some 26 Vietnamese-language dailies plus 15 in Chinese, two in English and one in French.

As of Wednesday, eight Chinese and eight Vietnamese papers were reported to have made deposits. One of the Vietnamese-language dailies, Vietnam Nhut Bao — Vietnam Daily News — was newly created. Its publisher, national assembly deputy Nguyen An Doi, is a wealthy banker who is known as pro-Thieu. None of the 16 is an opposition paper.

Japan Sending Envoy to Taiwan

TOKYO (UPI) — The Japanese government Wednesday officially announced it was dispatching a special envoy to Taipei to explain Japan's plan to open diplomatic relations with Communist China.

The announcement said it was sending Eisaku Sato, vice president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to talk to the Nationalist Chinese leaders.

Baseball Scores

By Reuter
Wednesday
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Boston 7 New York 2
Milwaukee 3 Cleveland 1
Oakland 8 Minnesota 0
Kansas City 6 Chicago 4
Detroit 5 Baltimore 5
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Pittsburgh 6 Chicago 4
New York 11 Philadelphia 6
St. Louis 5 Montreal 4
Cincinnati 8 Atlanta 6
Houston 6 San Diego 5



UPLOP Radiophoto
Thick smoke rises from an allied bombing raid on the Quang Tri citadel in Quang Tri city in South Vietnam Tuesday, mingling with smoke from artillery and rifle fire. South Vietnamese Marines invaded the Communist stronghold. They broke through Monday.

E-W Germans Resume Talks

BERLIN (AP) — West German State Secretary Egon Bahr and his East German counterpart Dr. Michael Kohl resumed negotiations in East Berlin Wednesday on an accord regulating relations between the two German states.

Bahr, who arrived in West Berlin from Bonn Tuesday night, entered West Berlin Wednesday afternoon with his delegation.

Prior to entering the negotiations building in East Berlin, Bahr backed down from claims he made Tuesday night that progress was in sight in this round of talks.

Asked by a newsman in East Berlin whether this round promised "constructive progress," Bahr commented: "one always knows that best afterwards."

Announcement of Invitation for Bids

Notice No.	Inv. No.	Commodity	Q'ty	Opening Time & Date of Bid	End-user	Remarks
159	KFX-72171-PIII	Machine Parts	Various	14:00 hours, October 23, 1972	D.H.C.C.	Procurement Section III

* Note: For further details, please refer to the OSROK Information Center, Seoul, Korea (Tel: 74-5361-9) EXT. 339

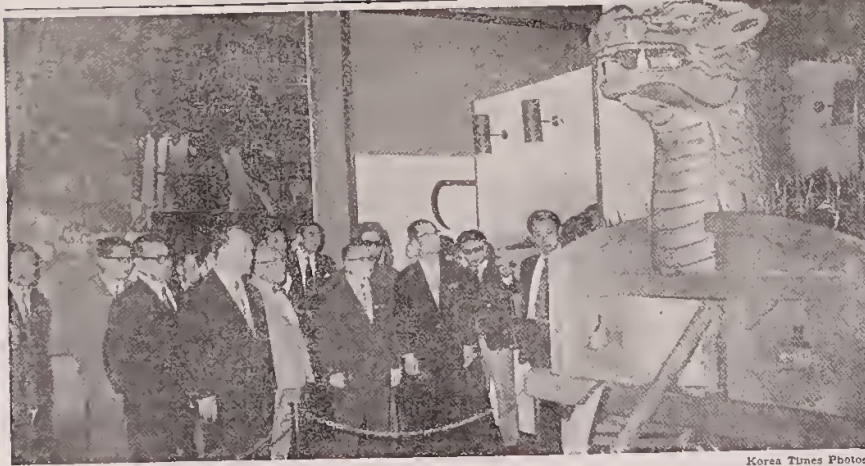
Administrator Office of Supply

Announcement of Invitation for Bids

Notice No.	Inv. No.	Commodity	Quantity	Opening Time & Date of Bids	End-User	Remarks
158	KFX-72169-PI	Mobile Blood Bank Car	2 sets	10:00 hours, October 26, 1972	MOND	Procurement Section I

Note: For further details, please refer to the OSROK Information Center, Seoul, Korea (Tel: 74-5361. Ex. 339)

Administrator Office of Supply



North Korean delegates, escorted by south Korean counterparts, look at a full-size model of the world's first ironclad warship called "Kobusson," displayed in the Hyun-chungsa in Asan, Chungcheong-namdo. Adm. Yi Sun-shin fought against the Japanese invasion in 1552 with the ship which he himself designed. Chief delegate of north Kim Tae-bul is seen in the center in the front row. Chief KNRC delegate Lee Bum-suk is seen behind Kim.

Roadside Citizens

Welcoming Mood Turns Cold, Cynic

The welcoming mood of the citizens who had heartily applauded and waved to the north Korean Red Cross' delegation for the success of the talks was suddenly changed into anger and disappointments since the end of the talk in Seoul.

Yesterday morning, the crowds at each side of the highway from Seoul to Onyang showed cold and even cynical reactions to the north Korean delegates who were on their way to Hyonchoong-sa Shrine for sightseeing.

North Korean chief delegate Kim Tae-hul, when the motorcade passed Chongyecheon 6-ka street, shut the side window of the Cadillac as the roadside citizens did not react to his waving to them.

A north Korean reporter even asked a Seoul reporter, "Didn't you instruct them to do so?" when the crowd did not

react to his friendly sign. Most news agencies were continuously being telephoned by citizens who were angry about the extremely political remarks by the north Korean consultants Yun Ki-bok and Kim Pyong-shik at the talks.

Some citizens said with excitement that they apparently attempted to imbue the idea of their communism into us, taking advantage of the live broadcast of the conference broad-cast throughout the nation.

Such angry words and complaints were heard everywhere in Seoul from the roadside to the downtown taverns. Some seemed to be extremely disappointed over the propagandaminded north Koreans.

An angry citizen said in vehement cynicism, "Is there any necessity to waste taxes for expenditure on the talks?" drawing a deep sigh when he said they were intentionally trying to spoil the humanitarian talks.

"The authorities responsible for the talks should not commit such foolish things any more," said a young company employe angrily, who appeared to be deeply frustrated by the political propaganda.

Wednesday's political propaganda by north Korean Red Cross delegates created an atmosphere in the National Assembly favoring a countermeasure



Yun Ki-bok, a consultant of the north Korean delegation, with a pamphlet illustrating the Hyonchung Shrine in his hands chats with Mrs. Chung Hee-kyung about the painting in the pamphlet. Yun said it is not oriental painting as called by the people in the south but "Korean" style painting.

Rural Scenes

Delegates Sightsee Hyonchungsa Shrine

ASAN, Chungcheong-namdo — The Pyongyang delegates now visiting Seoul for the Red Cross talks yesterday went sightseeing in the countryside along the Seoul-Pusan expressway on their way to Hyonchung Shrine, a memorial site for Adm. Yi Sun-shin, who Koreans term such a painting Korean style painting." He then said there was a large number of portraits of historical people in the Pyonyang Museum. The portrait of Adm. Yi is one of them.

Intermingled with village people, who had already been

Electricity Discount Rate Due

The government will soon begin a new domestic electricity charge system under which power for home use will be supplied at a 17.3 percent discount.

Commerce-Industry Ministry sources said yesterday the effect of the new home-use electricity charge is to increase the general household demand for electricity.

According to the sources, the new method of charging rates on electricity for home use provides that those households which monthly use the electricity beyond 150 kilowatts would benefit by the 17.3 percent discount.

The ministry sources said the government would direct the state-run Korea Electric Co. (KECO) to renew its power supply contracts with those families whose monthly use of electricity reached more than 150 kilowatts.

This new electricity charge system, the sources said, will be put in force as soon as the government deliberation committee on public utility rates has finished examining the plan to increase the household demand for power.

Organ Slated For Vocational Training

The Office of Labor Affairs plans to establish a corporation with one billion won in government funds next year and supervise the nation's vocational training centers.

According to office sources, a bill for such a corporation has been already drafted and studied by the experts concerned.

The corporation, which will be run by non-government interests, will include the Central Vocational Training, Korea-Germany Job training institute and five other provincial training organizations.

The five are to be set up with public loans due from the Asian Development Bank in the near future.

Japan OK's Reentry Of N. Korea Visitors

TOKYO (AFP) — The Justice ministry Thursday approved reentry into Japan of 45 Korean residents in Japan who hope to visit relatives and also family graves in north Korea.

'Long Hard Way'

German Believes Dialog Positive

West German Minister for Intra-German Relations Egon Franke, winding up a five-day visit here, yesterday viewed as "positive" the dialogue itself now under way between the south and north Korean Red Cross societies.

Franke said in a press conference that the dialogue, though facing a long hard way in the future process, was beneficial to the peace and happiness of the Korean people in the two halves of this peninsula.

He expressed such cautious optimism over the Red Cross negotiations because they were initiated on a purely humanitarian basis and in a rather positive way, unlike the political talks between East and West Germany.

Asked which could be the shorter way to national reunification in Korea and Germany, Franke avoided giving an answer, just expressing hope that the dream would come true despite different conditions in the two parts.

Franke arrived in Seoul

Sunday as a return for the June visit to Bonn of National Unification Minister Kim Yong-sun. He visited Panmunjom, the Korea-German Vocational Training Institute and other places.

Commenting on simultaneous entry of the divided nations to the United Nations, he asserted flatly that U.N. membership did no mean a solution of their internal problems pending during the past two decades.

"In some cases, it could provide nothing, but a venue for conversations in the international body," said Franke. "Anyway, we'll have to wait and see the result of the future U.N. entries."

He did not rule out the possibility of some changes in Chancellor Willy Brandt's "ostpolitik" to seek detente with East European countries if his party fails to win in November's general elections. Franke explained the ostpolitik had three characteristics: —To seek negotiations with Premier Willy Stoph's East Germany.

—To seek understanding and detente with East European countries; and

—To seek further cooperation with Bonn's allied nations in a bid to materialize such efforts.

Dealers In Rice To Register

Seoul City government yesterday instructed all rice dealers to register with dong offices by today in connection with the government measure to ban sales of privately-owned rice.

The government recently enforced the measure, prohibiting sales of privately-owned rice for the time being, in an attempt to sell government-owned rice during the Chusok moon festival season.

The government purchases rice from domestic and foreign producers annually to control the price of rice, Korea's main food. However, the government-owned rice cannot be stored for too long a time or the quality of the rice would be lowered or partly rotten.

Officials at the city government said they will intensify controls on illegal sales of privately-owned rice after the registration is completed.

The price of market rice in Seoul has rolled down steadily by 100 won a 200 won daily since the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry announced early last week that no market rice could be put on sale in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu or Taejeon beginning Saturday.

According to a market survey yesterday, the rice price at the Seoul Central Market was quoted at 800 won per 30kg bag, a drop of an average 200 won overnight.

The Yongsan Station Market also showed an average 150 won fall in market rice prices to 10,200 won per 30kg bag.

The new rice crop yesterday was priced at 10,300 won to 11,600 won per bag in the rice markets of the capital city.

Some 3,034 rice dealers were registered with the government as of yesterday in accordance with the rice administration order which will take effect from Saturday.

The order required pledges from the rice dealers that they would sell only government rice in their shops.

4 Sailors Held In Oil Diversion

PUSAN — Maritime Police yesterday arrested four sailors on charges of having diverted 12,350 drums of Bunker C oil, valued at 23 million won, on eight different occasions.

The oil, which was due to be forwarded to the Kamchon Thermoelectric Generating Station here, was allegedly diverted by Ha Sang-pil, 39, and Kang Hi-gyu, 41, both crew members of the oiltanker No. 5 Minu-ho.

Also arrested were Hoh Chong-on, 27, and Yo Chong-gil, 52, of another oiltanker No. 3 Pochon-ho, who were alleged to have sold the stolen oil in

Tax, Loan Benefits

Firms Told to Move Offices out of Seoul

The government is studying a plan to give tax or banking benefits to major manufacturing industries, including state-run enterprises, when they relocated their head offices or branch offices in Seoul to the provincial areas where their factories are located.

Commerce-Industry Ministry sources said yesterday that the plan was under careful consideration by the ministry as part of the efforts to disperse the crowded population of Seoul and other large cities.

The ministry sources said in accordance with the recent special instruction of President Park Chung-hee the government would first advise factory owners in Seoul to move their head offices or branch offices to the sites of their factories by the end of this year.

To facilitate the relocation of the factory offices, the sources said, the central government would decentralize its

have only branch offices in Seoul with their head offices at the sites of their factories, the sources said, the government is considering limiting the staff members of their branch offices to the minimum number necessary to maintain business connections between their factories and Seoul offices.

The sources said those industrial and commercial enterprises which are considered as requiring to merge in one unit themselves would be the first object of the government's plan to relocate their head offices or branch offices.

Gas Plant to Benefit 5,000 Seoul Families

Five thousand households in Seoul will be supplied with gas beginning in October, as the Seoul city government com-

Countermeasure

Wednesday's political propaganda by north Korean Red Cross delegates created an atmosphere in the National Assembly favoring a countermeasure.

Many of the lawmakers said yesterday that the government should take some measures in connection with the Communists' propagandistic speeches, while the opposition New Democratic Party issued a statement saying that it would ask the government's responsibility in that respect.

Rep. Hyon O-bong, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Republic Party, said that it was very regrettable for the future of the south-north Red Cross talks that the north Korean Communists resorted to political propaganda in their speeches in Wednesday's full-dress meeting.

He also said that the government would have to reconsider the procedures of the talks in the future.

DRP president Rep. Chung Il-kwon was unavailable because he was on an overseas trip.

to be deeply frustrated by the political propaganda.

Meanwhile, Seoul police said they were, up to now, about 60 telephone calls by citizens through the emergency lines such as 112 and 113, impeaching the insincere attitude of the north Korean delegates.

Han Pil-sung brother of the north Korean woman skater Han Pil-hwa, observed, "We should not expect too much from the Red Cross talks. Instead, we should be extremely cautious and vigilant."

On the other hand, Kang Won-yong, pastor of Kyongdong Church in Seoul, said he was not surprised at the negative attitude of the north Korean delegates because he well knew what the Communists were like.

He advised the nation to think it lucky that, this time, they came here to talk, not to fight spearheaded by tanks.

A Seoul lawyer said the north Korean delegates seemed to act in accordance with a precisely worked out strategy, while claiming that our side was too passive and yielding.

Wanted

There is a vacancy for a shorthand typist in the commercial section of the British Embassy. Applications, giving personal details & experience, should be addressed to the administrative officer, British Embassy, 4 Chung-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul.

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NO. 278 BANDO ARCADE

INVITATION FOR BIDS

Inv. No. KDB-ADB-27

September 15, 1972

Inv. No.	Description	Time & Place of Bid Opening
ADB Loan Fund under ADB Loan No. 42-KOR	Five (5) Complete sets of Submerged Motor Pump & Others	15:00 hours, Oct. 30, 1972 Foreign Loan Dept. The Korea Development Bank

Note: Copies of Invitation for Bids are available at Foreign Loan Department, The Korea Development Bank (Tel. 22-4111, Ext. 293) and Hong Won Industrial Co., Ltd. (Tel. 27-4279). For details, please refer to the above offices.

Hong Won Industrial Co., Ltd.

now visiting Seoul and the Red Cross talks yesterday went sightseeing in the countryside along the Seoul-Pusan expressway on their way to Hyon-chung Shrine, a memorial site for Adm. Yi Sun-shin, who fought against the Japanese invasion of Korea in 16th century.

A reporter from the north said he was surprised to learn that the people in the south held Adm. Yi in great esteem.

When the visitors from the north were led to the main hall of the shrine they were requested to burn incense by Lee Un-sang, a noted scholar, especially concerning Adm. Yi Sun-shin. But they were reluctant to do so.

At this time, Kim Yeon-choo, alternate chief delegate of the Korea National Red Cross, burned incense and gave a silent prayer.

But Kim Tae-hul, chief north Korean delegate, kept his head straight up during the silent prayer. Yun Ki-bok, a consultant to the north Korean delegation, did not even take off his "Lenin" cap.

On their way to the shrine reporters leaned out through bus windows to take pictures of the country views.

They seemed to be surprised at the vinyl greenhouses. They also seemed to see overpasses for the first time.

Ordinary cars were allowed to pass ahead of the line of the cars carrying the guests from the north.

A reporter from the north said, seeing a line of cargo trucks pass ahead of them, "Big cargo transport." It is believed that they thought the expressway was only for important people because he asked if the highway was for ordinary people too.

Kim Pyong-sik, a consultant of the north, said in the shrine that the expressway was well built. He said Korea is geographically good for highway construction in comparison to Japan.

The party arrived at the shrine about 12:20 p.m.

Yun Ki-bok, north Korean consultant, said, pointing to a picture in a pamphlet illustrating the life of Adm. Yi, "It is not original painting. We north

large number of portraits of historical people in the Pyongyang Museum. The portrait of Adm. Yi is one of them."

Intermingled with village people, who had already been there for sightseeing, and reporters, the guests from the north toured the main hall of the shrine, exhibition hall, and archery range.

But they seemed to take no interest in the historic spot or historical remains on display in the shrine.

'Complicated Streets'

North Scribe Reads Hope for Unification

A reporter from Pyongyang said he could read an earnest wish for national reunification on the faces of Seoulites who heartily welcomed the north Korean visitors on the roadsides as they passed.

Kim Dong-il, a reporter of Pyongyang Shinmun, also said he wanted to go out of Seoul city to see more of the life of the south Koreans.

The following is an excerpt from the conversation with him.

Q: What did you feel when you saw the Seoulites extending such a warm welcome toward you?

A: First of all, I realized that the people in the south and north are one nation, though they have different ideologies and different social systems. I could read the earnest hope for the territorial unification on their faces.

Q: And what about Seoul streets?

A: I found the roads very complicated and too winding. I experienced pollution that I have only heard of, as there are many cars and high buildings. It was also much too crowded. I think there must be too much consumption in a city so big as Seoul, as a city is an area for spending.

Q: And about the reception at Kyonghoeru pavilion on the first night?

A: I could find no dignity with people walking to and fro with glasses in their hands. VIPs are usually invited to banquets in north Korea.

Q: What did you think of the Tower Hotel where you are staying?

A: It has de luxe facilities. I could find anything I needed, but isn't there a place for poor people?

Q: What did you do at your hotel last night?

A: I watched TV. Wrestler Kim Il had very fine technique. But I got upset often with the flood of ads. Why don't you tell them to get rid of those ads?

Q: What do you want to see most in Seoul?

A: Only rich people live in

area. The Koreans comprised 36 men and 9 women, picked from 352 Koreans who applied for reentry permits.

This was the second reentry permit issued to Koreans this year following those extended to 18 Koreans this spring.

Before 1970, the government approved reentry of Koreans only once a year, but since last year they have been granted twice a year — in the spring and fall.

to the sites of their factories by the end of this year. To facilitate the relocation of the factory offices, the sources said, the central government would decentralize its administrative power concerning the industries.

As for those industries which

N. Korea Releases 90 South Fishermen

TOKYO (AP) — North Korea Thursday released more than 90 south Korean fishermen who entered the north Korean territorial waters recently, Pyongyang's official North Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) said.

KCNA, in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, said the fishermen left aboard their fishing boats, but it gave no further details such as their destination or the port from which they departed.

5,000 Seoul Families

Five thousand households in Seoul will be supplied with gas beginning in October, as the Seoul city government completed a gas plant in Mok-dong, southern Seoul, and finished 98 percent of installation of gas pipes in Mapo and Yongdungpo-gu as of yesterday.

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5 Minu-ho. Also arrested were Hoh Chong-on, 27, and Yo Chong-gl, 52, of another oiltanker No. 3 Pokchon-ho, who were alleged to have sold the stolen oil in collaboration with Ha and Kang.

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Announcement of Invitation for Bids

Notice No. 161

Date: September 14, 1972

Fund	Inv. No.	Commodity	Quantity	Opening time & Date of Bid	End User	Remarks
KFX	KFX-72172-PI	Automatic Needleless Injector	9 sets	14 000 hours Oct. 31, 1972	SMG	

Note: For further details, please contact Information Center Office of Supply, Government of the Republic of Korea (Tel: 74-5361 Ext. 339)

5343

Administrator
Office of Supply

TOYOTA CELICA

The new Toyota CELICA has all the dynamic qualities of a custom Grand Touring car: body styling especially appealing to the sports-car-minded plus additional details like console-mounted floor shift, simulated wood trim steering wheel with 3 racy spokes. The sumptuous interior is a perfect blend of GT elegance and superb comfort.



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Toyota Tsusho Kaisha, Ltd. Seoul Office (SOLE EXPORTER)
Room No. 701/702, Tongwong Bldg 112-7, Sakong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul, Korea Phone 22-0183, 22-1150

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23rd Year No. 6901

SEOUL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1972

(1957年1月19日新三第報創設日可)

PRICE 15 WON

Gov't to Limit Seoul Population Below Six Million

President Park Chung-hee yesterday said that the government will strongly push ahead with the Saemaul (new community) movement in all parts of the country this fall after awaiting the elapse of the busy farming season.

In a Cabinet meeting which he presided over at Chong Wa Dae, the Chief Executive directed the Cabinet to take all available means to limit the population of the capital city of Seoul at six million. The current population of Seoul stands some 5.6 million.

At the same time, the President ordered that all main offices of state-run enterprises should be moved to the local areas where their plants are operating.

Noting that the new community drive should not be interrupted in any event, the President warned that if the people fail to succeed in the nation-wide drive, the country would lose its chance for national revitalization forever.

He called for systematic implementation of the new community projects under precise plans from this autumn as soon as the current farming season is over.

The President noted that the totalitarian countries may force any project, even if it is not helpful, on the people, under a long-range plan with a colorful slogan.

However, he said, there is a tendency in a democratic country that it is obliged to discontinue any good policy in the face of objections from the opposition party or out of the apprehensions of the ruling party. But this trend should not take place in this country, he cautioned.

Mideast Crisis

Kissinger Meets Kremlin Leaders

MOSCOW (AFP) — Dr. Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's special adviser met Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev briefly Monday and had a fairly long first round of talks with Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, a usually well informed source said.

Cultural Ties With P'yang Eyed: Ohira

TOKYO (Reuter) — Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Monday he did not subscribe to some opinions that Japan should keep an equal distance between south and north Korea in diplomacy.

Ohira, who attended a two-day ministerial conference in Seoul on Sept. 5 and 6, said the government intended to maintain the existing relations with south Korea on one hand and pursue closer relations with north Korea in the fields of culture, sports and economics on the other.

He said Japan understood south Korea's intention of shelving the Korean debate at the United Nations but the government was now studying what action Japan should take at the coming United Nations General Assembly on the issue.

Ohira said a clear-cut solution of the Taiwan problem

Nothing has transpired from official quarters so far except for indications at the U.S. embassy that Kissinger may extend his visit until Thursday.

Unconfirmed reports said the talks centered on the Middle East crisis. The Soviet side is said to have defended the view that the Munich tragedy could in no way justify Israeli raids against "peaceful" Syrian and Lebanese villages on Friday.

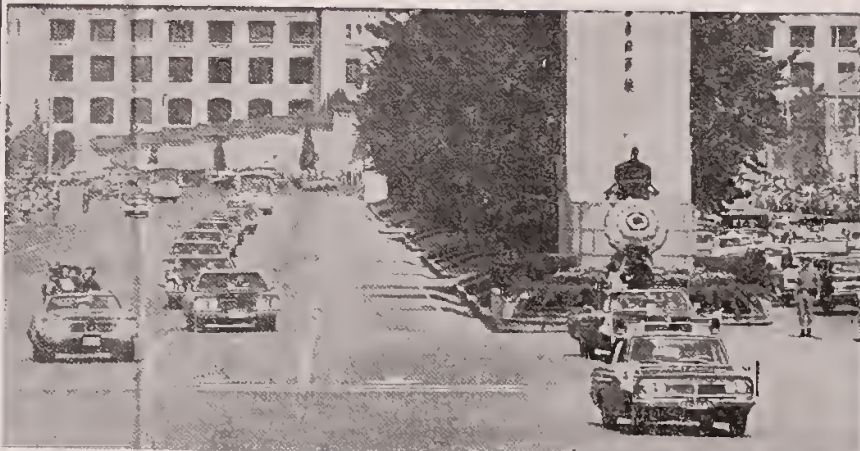
Dr. Kissinger's consultations with the Kremlin, foreseen by the American-Soviet communique issued on President Nixon's visit here in May, followed talks here between Le Duc Tho, special adviser to Hanoi's delegation at the Paris peace talks, and Soviet first deputy premier Kirill Mazurov.

Observers said Tho, who flew back to Paris Monday, may have used his meeting Sunday with Mazurov to press North Vietnam's stand before Kissinger's talks.

Soviet reports said Mazurov gave him a renewed pledge of Soviet backing and denounced "the aggressive actions of United States imperialism."

DRP Seeking

North Delegates in Seoul; Second Main Talks Today



The motorcade of the north Korean Red Cross delegation passes through Sejoemno street in front of the Capitol while Seoul citizens look on. The 54-man north Korean

party arrived in Seoul yesterday to attend the second full-fledged talks for the family search campaign today at the Chosun Hotel.

Korea Times Photo

Arrival at Panmunjom

Emotion-Full Village Greet N. Koreans

By Chong Un-bung

PANMUNJOM — The tugging village yesterday was a scene

was greeted by Lee Bum-suk, chief delegate of the KNRC. Lee said with a hearty smile, "Good to see you again." Kim of the north side answer-

ed that all of the 54-man party from the north were cleared at the check point in the conference room, chief delegate Kim of the north deliver-

Courtesy Call Paid to Head of KNRC

The 54-man group of north Korean delegates and pressmen arrived in Seoul yesterday to attend the second full-dress Red Cross talk between south and north Korea which will be held at the Chosun Hotel at 10 a.m. today.

The second full-scale conference will take place at the Grand Ball Room of the downtown hotel with all the delegates, consultants and working officials from both sides attending.

No substantial negotiations are expected in today's talk except ceremonial speeches by chief delegates of both sides. But the two sides will exchange papers of agreement made at a working-level talk yesterday.

Arriving at Panmunjom at 10 a.m., the north Korean delegation arrived in Seoul in a motorcade at about 12:15 p.m. through the Freedom Bridge, Tongil-ro Street, Sajik Tunnel and Toegyero Street.

Shortly after they checked in at the Tower Hotel on the eastern skirts of Namsan Hill, the visiting delegates paid a courtesy call on Kim Yong-woo, president of the Korea National Red Cross (KNRC).

Welcoming the seven north Korean delegates, KNRC president Kim said they are representatives of both sides' efforts will greatly contribute to unifying

Kim of North Vows to Do Best for Talks

TOKYO (DNA) — Kim Taehui, north Korean chief delegate for the plenary session of south-north Korean Red Cross talks, Monday said he would do his utmost under the policy of "independent and peaceful unification in 1980." Seoul talks starting Wednesday.

Kim made the remarks in an

discontinue any good policy in the face of objections from the opposition party or out of the apprehensions of the ruling party. This trend should not take place in this country, he cautioned.

As for the rapidly increasing population of the capital city, Park instructed the Cabinet members concerned and the Seoul government to work out an overall plan to decentralize the existing population and restrain the increase of citizens.

In addition to the current plan to remove industrial plants from Seoul to provincial areas, the setup of the green belt and control over building construction, the President called for inter-administrative cooperation among the educational, industrial and taxation organizations.

He directed that the ultimate plan for the Seoul population is to check the growth of the population at a level of not more than six million.

Saigon Rejects VC Proposal On Concord Gov't

SAIGON (AP) — The South Vietnamese government Tuesday rejected a Vietcong proposal for a "provisional government of national concord that shall be dominated by neither side."

The foreign ministry issued a statement saying that the Vietcong's proposal for a so-called three-segment reconciliatory government "is just a form of a disguised coalition government aimed at deceiving over and communicating the whole free South Vietnam."

"Due to that reason," the foreign ministry said, "the government of the Republic of South Vietnam has many times declared that it won't ever accept a coalition government with the Communists under any form."

Earlier, Saigon radio carried a statement which it attributed to the presidential palace, saying the proposal contained nothing new and accusing the Communists of "the same old propaganda trick."

WASHINGTON (AFP)—The White House Monday refused comment on the latest proposals by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG) for a three-sided government in Saigon, saying only that they were currently under study by the U.S. government.

White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler declined to confirm first semi-official reports suggesting that the Nixon administration saw nothing new in the Vietcong proposals.

Habib Back in Seoul

U.S. Ambassador to Korea Philip C. Habib returned to Seoul yesterday. He left Aug. 28 for a medical checkup and consultations at the U.S. State Department.

THE UNITED NATIONS GOVERNMENT was now studying what action Japan should take at the coming United Nations General Assembly on the issue.

Ohira said a clear-cut solution of the Taiwan problem was beyond the capacity of Japan.

Asked at a press conference for foreign newsmen here why Japan was now seeking rapprochement with the People's Republic of China, Ohira said no political solution had been made to the China problem since the end of World War II as far as Japan was concerned.

The time was ripe for Japan to normalize relations with China in the light of a dramatic change in the situation of the People's Republic of China and growing public opinion in Japan in favor of rapprochement with China, he said.

Foreign Chief Leaves for N.Y.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong-shik yesterday left here for New York with a government plan to shelve the debate of the Korean question.

To cope with the Korean question at the U.N. Steering Committee and the U.N. General Assembly, Minister Kim will meet with representatives of U.N. member nations and will seek their support for the government plan during his stay in New York.

Weather

Seoul Area — Gradually cloudy with southeasterly to southwesterly winds. Expected high 26°C (79°F.), low 17°C (63°F.).

Soviet backing and denounced "the aggressive actions of United States imperialism."

By Chong Un-bung

DRP Seeking Budget Study This Month

The ruling Democratic Republican Party decided yesterday to propose to the opposition New Democratic Party that the two parties conclude preliminary parliamentary deliberation of this year's supplementary budget bill within this month and start parliamentary inspection of the administration next month.

The decision was made in a meeting of party leaders and standing committee chairmen of the National Assembly.

The DRP leaders decided that the DRP and the NDP should have the Parliament conduct its inspection for a about three weeks beginning Oct. 1.

Meanwhile, the Legislation-Judiciary Committee yesterday passed a supplementary budget program of 2,503 million won for the Ministry of Justice without revision as the administration proposed.

New Thai Envoy Due Tomorrow

Thailand Ambassador-designate to Korea Payong Chutikul is expected to arrive in Seoul tomorrow, according to the Thai Embassy here.

Before his ambassadorial assignment to Korea, he was minister-counselor and charge d'affaires of the Thai Embassy in Washington, D.C.

was greeted by Lee Bum-suk, chief delegate of the KNRC. Lee said with a hearty smile "Good to see you again."

Kim of the north side answered, "Glad to meet you in this southern part of the truce village."

They shook hands and paused repeatedly before cameras at the persistent request of reporters from south and north.

Each of the 54 guests from the north was welcomed by chief delegate Kim Yeon-choo, delegate Mrs. Chung Hee-kyung and other Red Cross people.

They were also greeted by 56 students of Ewha Girls' High School, whose principal is Mrs. Chung Hee-kyung.

When Kim was given a bouquet of flowers by an Ewha student, he patted her on the shoulder and asked her age and what grade she was in. The girl answered in clear cheer with a hearty smile on her face.

All of the 54 guests from Pyonyang were clad in dark woolen suits. A few of them wore "people's uniforms," which do not require neckties.

Two of them wore "Lenin" caps. Many of them had cameras hanging from their necks and briefcases in their hands. The cases were of vinyl and synthetic leather.

Yun Ki-bok, a consultant of the north delegation, who is known to be a graduate of the Kyonggi High School in Seoul, said there might be many classmates in Seoul. He said he hoped to see them during his stay in Seoul.

He said he actually did not graduate from the school but dropped out in the middle.

Kim Jun-yoo, a consultant of the KNRC delegation, and Kim Song-yol, a consultant of the north delegation, were seen having a private talk. They are from the same high school in Shinulju, north Korea.

Foreign reporters covering the north Korean party's arrival in Panmunjom included chiefs of the Tokyo bureaus of the New York Times, the Chicago Daily News and the Los Angeles Times. About five TV men from Germany were busy filming the historic moment.

Parties Welcome North Delegates

The ruling and opposition parties yesterday welcomed the north Korean Red Cross delegates in a statement and said that they hoped the south-north talks aimed at relieving separated families of their sorrow would be fruitful.

Democratic Republican spokesman Rep. Shin Hyong-shik said that the DRP wholeheartedly welcomed the delegates who had come over the Bridge of No Return, which now became the bridge of return.

The opposition New Democratic Party extended a similar welcome.

When all of the 54-man party from the north were cleared at the check point in the conference room, chief delegate Kim of the north delivered a statement on the stairs of Freedom House in the southern part in this truce village.

Kim said in his prepared statement that the happy feeling of setting foot on the land of the south was immense. This was because, Kim said, the suffering of the division of the nation was great beyond measurement.

Kim said he and his party would soon proceed to Seoul with the firm conviction that the Red Cross talks would be successful.

Kim said the Red Cross men should exert their efforts to relieve the pains and agonies of the families dispersed in the two halves of the nation, thus helping national unification to be realized as soon as possible.

In answer to the statement, chief delegate Lee of the KNRC said that he welcomed the party from Pyonyang.

He said in his impromptu speech that he was very happy to hear Kim stress in his statement

Free Conversation

South, North Figures Meet at Reception

The reception for the 54 guests from Pyonyang held last night at the Kynghoeru pavilion in Kyongbok Palace provided prominent figures from all walks of life from the south and the north, with opportunities for free conversations about the Red Cross talks.

At the party, participants, numbering more than 500, talked to one another in a friendly and free atmosphere. They drank and toasted the successful results of the Red Cross talks.

Yun Ki-bok, one of the seven consultants from Pyonyang, had the largest number of people hoping to talk to him.

Yun, sponsored by Shin Hyong-shik, spokesman for the Democratic Republican Party, and learned that he was his classmate of the Kyonggi Middle School.

Shin explained much about their other classmates.

However, Yun said he could not remember them by name. He said that he thinks that he could remember only if he would see them face to face.

Yun said he was happy to feel such brotherly affiliation here in Seoul and also said he was thankful to Seoul citizens for the hearty welcome.

his utmost under the policy of "independent and peaceful unification in . . . [Seoul talks starting Wednesday]."

Kim made the remarks in an interview with a reporter of the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun in Pyonyang Monday.

He said the Seoul meeting would celebrate the opening of the main Red Cross conference as did the first Pyonyang conference.

However, he said the Seoul meeting would be very significant for progressing smoothly in the forthcoming conferences.

North Press Carries Scout Dateline

TOKYO (UPI) — North Korea's official news agency Tuesday carried a Seoul dateline for the first time since the Korean War when it reported the arrival of the north Korean Red Cross delegation in the south Korean capital.

The north Korean Central News Agency, in a broadcast monitored here, said, "The news of the arrival of the first official delegates of the northern half of the republic brought a great joy to the Seoul citizens and the patriots in the south."

(Continued on Page 4)

Welcoming the seven north Korean delegates, KNRC president Kim said the two sides' efforts will greatly contribute to unifying not only the nation but also the territory of the fatherland.

"I'm extremely pleased to reflect that you came here for the purpose of realizing the heart's desire of dispersed family members with a lofty Red Cross spirit and brotherly compassion," said the KNRC president.

Kim thanked his north Korean counterpart, Sohn Song-pil, and other authorities concerned in the north for the sincere hospitality and faithful cooperation rendered to the KNRC delegates while they were staying in the north.

"Let's endeavor, as Red Cross members, to exert every effort to fulfill this holy and humanitarian mission as soon as possible, realizing the ardent desire of 10 million members of dispersed families," Kim said.

Kim Tae-hul, chief delegate of the visiting party, said that the south and north Korean people must immediately suspend the painful reality of territorial division which has lasted 27 years.

"It was in a blink that we travelled from Panmunjom to the Tower Hotel. South and north Koreans live within hailing distance. We were deeply moved at the sight of numerous brethren welcoming us on the streets between Panmunjom and Seoul," Kim said.

He claimed that such brotherly love is as important as humanitarian spirits of the Red Cross in realizing the successful achievement of the talks, which will help the nation stop the history of division.

"Problems involving dispersed families can be finally solved only after the nation is unified. And therefore, I firmly believe that social and political organizations must positively endeavor to promote the current Red Cross talks," claimed the north Korean chief delegate.

No consultants nor working officials of the visiting party attended the courtesy call, which lasted 35 minutes at the KNRC president's reception room on the fifth floor of the KNRC headquarters building.

During the visit, north Korean chief delegate Kim delivered to KNRC president Kim gifts from north Korean Red Cross chairman Sohn Song-pil. The gifts were a bedcover, lacquered flower-vasc and liquor.

Shortly before the courtesy call, Kim Tae-hul issued a statement at the Tower Hotel, expressing his gratitude over the warm welcome extended by the KNRC authorities and south Korean people.

"I, on behalf of the north Korean people, convey their greetings to our brethren in the south. We, the north Korean Red Cross delegates, firmly believe that the KNRC au-

(Continued on Page 4)



Kim Yong-woo, president of the Korea National Red Cross, right, shakes hands with north Korean chief delegate Kim Tae-hul, right, when the latter visited him at the reception room on the fifth floor of the KNRC headquarters, introducing them to south Korean chief delegate Lee Bum-suk.

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Brotherly Love

A 54-person group of north Korean Red Cross delegates, consultants, working officials and pressmen have spent their first night in Seoul.

These north Korean visitors arrived in Seoul around noon yesterday through the truce village of Panmunjom for the first time in the 27-year history of national division, as an official party.

On their way from the truce village via the Unification Road to Seoul, the north Koreans saw citizens welcoming them warmly.

They should also have understood that citizens here were giving a hearty welcome to them spontaneously.

The people in the street appeared to be somewhat excited, even though they were sober enough to meet these unusual guests from the other half of the country divided over a quarter century.

We welcome the whole north Korean party in a courteous manner. For they are the Red Cross messengers, whose missions concern the dramatic realization of ending the plight of the dispersed families.

We wish them to see whatever they like even during their brief stay in the south. And, we would have them convey what they have personally found here to all north Korean brethren.

The north Korean Red Cross delegation will spend four nights and five days through Saturday, as our Red Cross team did on their visit for the first main talks held in Pyongyang two weeks ago.

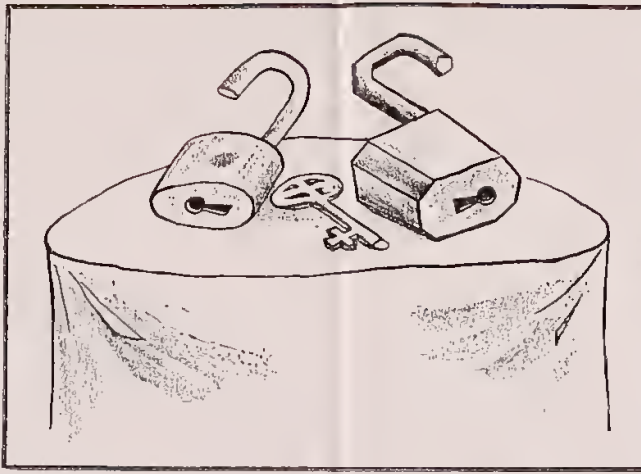
The second main conference in Seoul, taking place today, will also be a ceremonial one, leaving any substantive talks for the family search to the third session and thereafter to be held in Seoul and Pyongyang alternately.

With the visit of the north Korean Red Cross representatives and journalists, the south and north have now undertaken a full-scale exchange of personnel, which alone should help improve the general relations between the thus far isolated parties.

The two consecutive main Red Cross talks held in both south and north should help visitors from either side feel amicable and friendly to each other through their own experience, which will lead to an atmosphere for future progress in the humanitarian cooperation.

Even a glimpse of the south by the north Korean visitors will be enough to refute their doc-

Seoul Talks



Both open now.

Thieu Ouster Dropped

VC Ease Preconditions For Viet Concord Gov't

By Francois Pelou

HONGKONG (AFP) — The Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) has abandoned its demand for the ouster of President Thieu as a pre-condition for setting up a national concord government in South Vietnam, experts on Vietnamese affairs said here Monday.

Commenting on an "important statement" issued by the PRG in Hanoi, they also pointed out that the PRG now considers that the proposed national concord government should consist of three "equal" segments and should be neither a "Communist" nor an "American puppet" regime.

The experts viewed this as concession by the PRG which clearly modified the substance of the two key points of the PRG's seven-point plan presented in July 1971 as the basis for lasting peace in Vietnam.

The two key points called for the withdrawal of American troops and the setting up of a coalition government in South Vietnam. The PRG "elaborated" further on these points last February, but maintained the demand that President Thieu should resign and that his administration should be disbanded before the crea-

tion of a national concord government. The significance of the statement was also borne out by intense diplomatic activity in Saigon, where President Thieu was reported to have discussed the possibility of a political settlement in a series of meetings with Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker of the U.S. over the weekend, observers here said.

In its plan for the setting up of a government of national concord, the PRG specified that the three "segments" should be represented "equally" both in numbers and as concerned parties.

The PRG would represent the national liberation front administration, the other the present Saigon administration and the third the other South Vietnamese groups at home or abroad. The representatives of the latter would be appointed through "consultations" between the former two parties.

This would be a provisional government, whose task would be to prepare general elections in South Vietnam.

The PRG's main requirement would be U.S. recognition of South Vietnam's independence and right to self-determination, guaranteed through complete U.S. withdrawal, evacuation of U.S. bases and withdrawal of American support to

Nixon's special adviser. The significance of the statement was also borne out by intense diplomatic activity in Saigon, where President Thieu was reported to have discussed the possibility of a political settlement in a series of meetings with Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker of the U.S. over the weekend, observers here said.

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Nixon Drive Lays Stress On Security

By Helen Thomas

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Nixon's campaign style—with a heavy stress on security—is coming into focus.

So far Nixon has made most of his political-type forays at highly secure military fields in a manner reminiscent of the last years of the Johnson administration when anti-Vietnam war sentiment ran high.

On the heels of his spur-of-the-moment side trips and unscheduled stops, keeping himself in the news, and the secret service and the press off guard.

Since the Republican convention in Florida late last month, Nixon has shown up at Selfridge Field near Detroit; Lindbergh Field near San Diego, his own closely guarded Western White House at San Clemente, Calif., and the Presidio, a military post in San Francisco for airport-type rallies.

On such occasions his highly skilled advance team already has organized a rally with home-made signs of support and cheer leaders who whip up the chant "four more years."

The controlled crowds are highly sanitized and have the same look. They are mostly white Alt have been free of any protest signs and the secret service has unabashedly kept out all anti-war dissenters from the rallies so far.

At some of the public appearances, tickets have been distributed for admission as they were in the dedication of the Dwight D. Eisenhower high school in Utica, Michigan.

The president plainly is reading the public mind as trending toward the conservative these days.

He is striking hard against busing to achieve racial integration and even described as "totally inadequate" a ruling by Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell which ordered busing to go forward in Augusta, Ga., based on the 1954 school decision.

Nixon's comments aroused speculation that he was expressing a stand against the historic ruling that school segregation was unconstitutional and must be eliminated "with all deliberate speed."

The president also has played heavily on the theme that the United States must remain militarily number one in the world. And he has made amply a major issue by fanning "deserters" and draft dodgers.

He has found the public acquiescent on the subject of the Vietnam war and the bombing with no need for further promises to bring the conflict to an end.

In the campaign, he is firing salvos at people on welfare al-

Thoughts of The Times

By Ahn Jung-hyo

Recently, I had an opportunity to observe an interesting (at least to me) symposium which was held at Taegu. The topic for the gathering was "Korean Folk Culture."

The invited speaker for the occasion was a Japanese, Mr. Kaneko Kazushige, who believes that the core of the Japanese culture originated from ancient Korean culture. He called Korea the fountainhead of Japanese folk culture, and said that the traditional beauty of Korea is still intact in "the peaceful landscape of the Korean countryside."

According to Mr. Kaneko, the Japanese people have been and are relentlessly destroying the traditional way of life for the sheer sake of convenience rendered by modern civilization.

It is equally true in Korea that women go for more convenient plastic receptacles than the fragile, hard-to-handle earthenware. Mr. Kaneko pointed out that lately Japanese women have been losing their famous virtue of feminine patience and submissiveness. Sturdy plastics, he said, deprive women of careful, tender, womanly devoted mind which could have been preserved if they still used brittle crockery every day in their kitchens.

He said such things as china and grass-roofed houses, symbol of peace and virtue in Korean pastoral life, will have to be saved from negligent oblivion and thoughtless banishment from living, under the rash pretext of new virtues—sturdiness and meticulousness of modern mechanism, for one.

After his speech, there was a one-hour free discussion participated by 15 Korean scholars, art collectors, doctors and other concerned persons. Somehow, the heated discussion that evening was centered on whether or not we, the existing generation, should try to wholly restore and/or preserve what can be symbolized by "the Grass

A grass roof, by its look, represents the peace of Korean rural life, it was said. On the other hand, what a grass roof (the inside of it) means is poverty and insanitary living conditions handed down from our ancestors, for hundreds of years.

"That symbol of sickening poverty must be thoroughly thrown out of our life for good," the editor-in-chief of Taegu Maeil asserted with finality. "Instead of grass-roofed houses and hovels, we have to have concrete buildings. Instead of using the drinking gourd, we need plastics. It is good to watch and admire the beauty of golden-roofed huts napping in the ripening rice field. But living in one of such houses is a different matter."

Very strictly speaking, many of the thatched houses are only good for farm animals, not for human beings to live in. I think his was a very realistic comment.

How many of the tourists who admire and photograph the thatched roofs are willing to spend a week in one of the crumbling, earthen establishments with foul smell, just for a try?

"Vel," another participant asserted, "it is rash to destroy and kill everything because it is inconvenient. There can be ways to improve what is bad in certain existing things. And we cannot deny the beauty. In a special way, of life in the Korean rural community, however poorly they may live. Poverty exists everywhere in the world. But here, we are not discussing poverty, but 'the grass-roofed home' of the autumn countryside."

The discussion reached a compromise, as almost all discussions do in the final stage. The agreements between the plastics and the grass roofs was that what needs to be preserved must be preserved and what has to be buried in the past must be placed in museums.

My hope there might be a way to make the best of modern civilization while being faithful in delivering to our posterity what we have received from former generations as a cultural heritage.

The writer is editorial

through their own experience, which will lead to an atmosphere for future progress in the human environment.

Even a glimpse of the south by the north Korean visitors will be enough to refute their doctrinaire preoccupations about our society amazingly. At least, they will begin to wonder about what they have been long taught about south Korean society, where they will notice freedom, creativity and variety of life among citizens.

We would like to show the north Koreans such a basic aspect of life and way of thinking, more than many imposing buildings in the capital and express highways stretching across the nation.

Particularly, we should ask the visiting north Korean pressmen to write for our brethren in the north of stories based on these facts in the south, even if they may not have freedom to comment. We hope that they will be aware of brotherly love prevailing in the south, among other things, which should be conveyed to all other north Koreans;

We should remind the north Korean visitors of humanness more than anything else in this phase of the Red Cross negotiations, for it is supreme among the people, regardless of their ideological beliefs or social system.

Press Comments

Olympics

LONDON (AP) — The Times, independent, commented on the Olympic games in its editorial Tuesday.

"The Munich Olympic Games are indelibly stained by the deaths of 11 Israeli athletes. Although the motive for the crime had nothing to do with the games... It was not just a tragic coincidence that the crime was committed in Munich... It was more than a coincidence because the Olympics have assumed a character which is magnetic to political advertisement, the whole gamut of it from flags to criminality."

"The games have become a political spectacular as well as an athletic celebration... It is widely recognized within the Olympic movement itself that a radical redirection of the games is now imperative... The fact is the games are overblown, and they are badly in need of reduction, especially in team games... The abatement of nationalism will be more difficult to arrange... In the organization and ceremonial of the Olympics there is much that positively encourages expressions of chauvinism."

"The organizers should allow nothing to remain that unnecessarily inflates at the games that already overpowering spirit... The Olympic games are in some danger of collapsing under their own weight and their own hectic rivalries."

IMF Report

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Times commented on world monetary reform in its editorial Tuesday:

"To no one's surprise the long-awaited International Monetary Fund study on reform of the world's ailing monetary system reflects inability on the part of fund's 20 executive directors to agree on a new structure. But the study does help illuminate the major issues that must be decided by governments — issues that can no longer be ignored. They will be on the table when 123 finance ministers and central bank governors assemble in Washington at the end of this month for the IMF's annual conference."

"The IMF report emphasizes the close interrelation of all issues in designing a new monetary system. Without a clear picture of the overall structure, no individual elements cannot be achieved. Until the United States puts forward at least the major ingredients such as a proposal for negotiation of a new monetary system cannot begin."

"That negotiation, it is evident, will be long and difficult. A year already has been lost in opening it, a year that has seen repeated crises and a threat to world economic growth. Surely the moment has come for the president himself to go before the annual fund meeting this month to start negotiations by outlining the basic principles, if not a full blueprint, of the monetary system the United States wants..."

south Vietnam, the PRG elaborated further on these points last February, but maintained the demand that President Thieu should resign and that his administration should be disbanded before the creation of a national concord government.

This demand has now been removed from the new text of the latter point, the experts said.

The PRG's 3,000-word statement carried Monday by the North Vietnamese News Agency contained one single reference to the representation of the Saigon administration "without Nguyen Van Thieu."

must be "complete and rapid." The PRG also made it clear that once the U.S. withdrawal has been completed, a government of national concord established American prisoners of war would be "released rapidly" and peace would return "readily" to Vietnam.

The lengthy statement, described by the PRG itself as "important," coincided with the departure for Paris over the weekend of Le Duc Tho, the special adviser to the North Vietnamese peace talks, who arrived in Moscow on Saturday on the eve of a three-day visit there by Henry Kissinger, President

would be U.S. recognition of South Vietnam's independence and right to self-determination, complete U.S. withdrawal, evacuation of U.S. bases and withdrawal of American support to the "puppet government" of the pro-Saigon administration. By dropping the pre-condition of prior elimination of the Thieu government, or its refusal to cooperate with it, the PRG seemed to have sought to remove an obstacle to progress in the Paris talks — Washington's often-repeated determination that the U.S. would neither betray nor abandon its Saigon ally.

Military, Political Problems

Peace in Laos Far Away

By Thuang Myine

VIENTIANE (Reuters) — Peace and tranquility appear as far away as ever in the small southeast Asian kingdom of Laos, beset by continuing military, political and economic problems.

The royal Lao government, dependent largely on American military and economic aid, now controls only about one-fifth of Laotian territory following a dry season offensive early this year by the North Vietnamese and their pro-Communist Pathet Lao allies.

The prime minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, has asked for two more years in which to attempt to reach an accommodation with the Pathet Lao, headed by his half-brother Prince Souphanouvong.

But Prince Souvanna's government, which has ruled since the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos, has been hit this summer by inflation and attempts by rightists to force a reorganization of his administration.

The Lao government army and the secret Meo guerrilla army, led by Gen. Vang Pao and financed and trained by the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), have steadily lost ground to the Communists for several years.

Military sources say the government hopes to retrieve some of the lost territory in an effort to strengthen its hand in the possible negotiations with the Pathet Lao.

Government troops during the weekend of Sept. 9-10 reported recouping the small town of Khong Sedone, which lies at the northern foot of the Bolovens plateau in the far south of Laos.

The town, captured by North Vietnamese several months ago, lies within striking distance of the Ho Chi Minh trail down which supplies and troops move from North Vietnam to the battlefields of the south.

However, some Communist troops were reported at the same time moving towards Long Cheng, the valley base

of the Meo guerrilla army 82 miles (130 kilometers) north of Vientiane.

The Communists breached the valley's outer defenses early this year, but a Lao military spokesman says Hanoi has been forced to withdraw a full division of veteran soldiers from northern Laos as a result of the summer offensive in South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, Prince Souvanna is also fighting a two-pronged battle against inflation and right-wing moves to force a reorganization of his government in Vientiane itself.

The long-suffering population of Laos has been hit by rocketing prices of rice, the staple food, and other essential commodities.

The United States has put pressure on the government to force through monetary and military aid to prevent the wasteful spending of dollars America supplies to prop up the Laotian economy.

American economic aid to Laos, with a population of about four million, has averaged more than \$50 million annually for several years. Considerably larger sums are estimated to be supplied in military aid and by the CIA, although the amounts remain secret.

The domestic opposition to Prince Souvanna is headed by the wealthy and powerful Sankone family in league with former neutralist supporters of the prime minister.

Letters to the Editor

Romanization

Dear Sir,

This refers to the articles on the Korean Romanization which appeared in your papers several months ago. I see it is out of season (the controversial peak) now and what should be said seems to have already been said by many people, except for my own contrasting view of course.

First I would clarify that neither do I wish to stand by the biased admirers of the so-called McCune-Reischauer calligraphic system (the M-R system) nor those of the Ministry of Education (MOE) system, all for fairness' sake. It often makes me wonder, however, why so many native speakers of English, especially Americans, and some Koreans too, have decided the MOE system the ministry applied it to the local names in Korea.

Korean Romanization, in fact, has been aimed to be used by all the nationals using the Roman alphabet as a medium of their primary or secondary language. Anyone who exercises intellectual fairness will agree that the MOE system, if there is a margin to improve, is much

closer to the proper Korean alphabetic pronunciation than the M-R system is. I am sure a comparison of the two will prove it.

It is understandable that M-R system admirers, who have been used to it for a long time, will hold the MOE system awkward. Convenience, however, is one thing while accuracy is another. This is revealing when we imagine Koreans learning English at their casual convenience, disregarding the standard of English phonetics. The result in this case would be manifest: broken English or barbarism. And such applies to any foreigners learning Korean on the basis of M-R system.

It is well that the Ministry of Education applied the MOE system to local names in Korea as had done for the capital "Seoul" over 20 years ago.

In view of providing foreign students with correctly Romanized Korean phonemes and pronunciations, I wish to herewith suggest the MOE system be as extensively applied to all the phonetic texts for the foreigners in the future. Such is no less desirable in light of establishing the sense of identity

quiescent on the subject of the Vietnam war and the bombing with no need for further promises to bring the conflict to an end.

In the campaign, he is firing salvos at people on welfare although he made his own guaranteed \$2,400-a-year income for poor families of four a "number one priority" in the previous three years of his administration.

In addition to the scheduled steps and programmed appearances, Nixon has been doing the impromptu, making surprise appearances where they are politically potent. He has dropped by re-election headquarters in California and here.

Last Saturday, he abruptly decided to fly to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to focus on his administrative efforts in that flood-ravaged area. He also wanted to wipe out any memory of Democratic opponent George McGovern's appearance in politically important Pennsylvania several weeks ago.

The president left so quickly, his secret service agents had to scramble to catch up. They wound up being short their normal advance team and one agent carried heavy weaponry wrapped in a blue towel. All were in sports attire for lack of advanced clothing.

A small crowd had gathered on a school playground by the time the president arrived in Wilkes-Barre. But most townspeople were unaware when his motorcade rode through the flood-stricken town. One couple in a mobile home were told an hour ahead of time they would have "a very important visitor."

in the world of Korean language.

In the meantime it is regrettable to imagine some people at the Ministry of Education who have been blinking since the aftermath, without a single comment on the relevant problem. If they had had any guts and faith enough in what they did, then they should have somehow refuted their counterparts, trying to have them sympathize with their cause. Nonetheless, few convincing remarks have I seen through courtesy of The Korea Times wherein a dozen offenses appeared with clubs brandishing against the ministry's action.

In closing the MOE system, as already pointed out, seems still inadequate, therefore it is needs further emendation. The ministry is cordially advised to keep its doors widely open to any constructive criticisms or advice regarding the issue of Romanization. It is also desirable that they not be stingy in improving the present MOE system when a definite need arises in the future.

Yours sincerely,
Zeong Yun-shik
Chongpa-dong, Seoul

sions. Somehow, the heated discussion that evening was centered on whether or not we, the existing generation, should try to wholly restore and/or preserve what can be symbolized by "The Grass Roof."

There were pros and cons.

Republic of Ireland

Reform Urged to End Catholic State Image

By Dick Grogan

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Pressure is mounting on Premier Jack Lynch to initiate reforms to lessen the Republic of Ireland's image as a Catholic state and thus contribute to an easing of strife in Northern Ireland.

Articles in the constitution which confer a special status on the Roman Catholic Church and prohibit divorce are known to be a source of tension and irritation to the Protestant majority in the north, serving to inflame the sectarian nature of the troubles there.

And although there are indications that church leaders would resist radical changes which might bring about a so-called "permissive society" in the republic, Lynch is being strongly urged to undertake reforms which would make his state, if not more secular, at least less biased towards one religion.

The British government, Irish opposition parties, some of Lynch's own ministers and now the Social Democratic and Labor Party (SDLP), the main Catholic opposition party in the north, have all indicated they favor constitutional reform.

In addition to somewhat allaying fears of northern Protestants about a possible link with the south, observers feel it would also constitute the first significant gesture towards peace in the north by the government in Dublin.

The SDLP intends shortly to press for a deletion of the "special position" accorded the Catholic church by the 1937 constitution, and also of the laws banning the sale and distribution of contraceptives in the republic.

Faced with the delicate task of dismantling the extremely close church-state relations in his country, Lynch has been slow to act on demands for reform. He has set up an all-party parliamentary committee to examine the need for it, but the group is still in session and awaiting its report may not be practical.

Lynch has acknowledged the need for a totally new constitution if reunification with the north ever takes place, but has always remained vague on the desirability of redrafting the republic's constitution.

ful in delivering to our posterity what we have received from former generations as a cultural heritage.

The writer is editorial manager of Encyclopaedia Britannica Korea.

The reason is that the church remains a powerful political force in Ireland, and Lynch must carefully gauge whether majority public opinion is with him before he acts. Amendments to the constitution must be approved by national plebiscite, and if the church publicly opposes a particular amendment it is doubtful if it could be carried through.

Although some Catholic theologians and individual priests favor removal of the controversial articles from the constitution, the official church attitude is more conservative.

While senior churchmen maintain that the provisions giving recognition to the special status of the Catholic church are irrelevant now, and say that they are indifferent to the removal of these provisions, they are not noticeably in the forefront of the campaign to actually do something about them.

More significantly, they appear strongly opposed to any easing of the provisions which make divorce and, theoretically, contraception unavailable in the republic. They say that there is no widespread public demand that either facility should be available in the 26-county state.

Cardinal William Conway, the Catholic church primate in Ireland, maintained in a recent interview that the constitution which should exist in a 26-county republic was quite distinct from that which would be appropriate for a 32-county state.

He opposed the concept of a purely secular constitution, and said the constitution "should reflect the character of the society which has framed it, and Irish society, Catholic and Protestant, is not a secular society. It is a deeply religious society, and I think that any constitution ought to reflect the basic values of that society."

The implications of the church's attitude seem to be that the existing constitution should not be drastically changed, at least in advance of reunification of the country.

Yet immediate constitutional reform is one of the few meaningful contributions which the Irish republic's government could make towards an easing of the Northern Ireland conflict.



Members of the Korean folklore art ballet troupe pose for photographers outside their hotel in Paris with the Eiffel Tower in the background Monday. The troupe presented a show at the Champs Elysees Theater Monday night.

Rome Conference

EEC Ministers Agree On Monetary Fund

ROME (AP)—Finance Ministers from 10 countries Tuesday agreed to set up a European monetary fund, embryo of an integrated central bank that may some day issue a single European currency.

The agreement was announced by Karl Klagen, president of the West German Federal Bank. He said that the obstacles that still existed on Monday had been overcome during the night and that the agreement was reached Tuesday morning at a meeting in the Italian Ministry of Finance.

The new fund, he said, would be managed by the central banks of the member countries of the Common Market. He described the new fund as a coordinating organ.

Asked about the effect of the agreement on the prospects for a Common Market summit meeting, Klagen told reporters: "there can be no obstacle because of this question."

The agreement makes it likely that the summit conference will convene as scheduled in Paris Oct. 19. It is designed to give new directions to the Com-

COCOM Drops 50 Banned Items Out of List

TOKYO (APF)—Members of the Coordinating Committee for Export Control (COCOM), including Japan, have agreed that 50-odd items out of the 167 on the COCOM list of goods banned from export to

non market after Britain and Ireland — and perhaps Norway and Denmark — become members January 1.

The summit meeting would officially create the fund, setting the Common Market on the road to help economic and monetary unity. Up to now, it has been not much more than a customs union, with the beginnings of a joint farm policy.

Poll Supports Viet Bombing

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A new public opinion poll published Monday indicates that a substantial majority of likely voters supports President Nixon's policy of heavy bombing of North Vietnam as well as the mining of North Vietnamese harbors.

Pollster Louis Harris said that 55 percent of those surveyed supported the president with only 32 percent opposing his policies.



Maoists Kill Police Sgt. In Manila

MANILA (UPI)—Suspected Maoist guerrillas, believed to be on a mission to blow up a major oil depot, Monday shot and killed a police sergeant in Manila's residential district of Pandacan.

One of the guerrillas was killed in the gun battle which followed the arrest of six youths, two of whom had confessed they belong to the "Maoist New People's Army." Another guerrilla escaped, deputy police chief James Barbers said.

The shooting came in the wake of a series of bombing incidents which military authorities attributed to Communist urban terrorists.

Barbers said the youths were arrested aboard a jeep en route to Pandacan and were held at police headquarters on a suspicion of planning to blow up riverside oil depots of Filoil, Gulf Oil, Getty, Esso, Caltex and Shell in the area.

Barbers said two of the arrested youths, ranging in age between 19 and 24, admitted being NVA members and were on an undisclosed sabotage mission in Manila.

Panama Snubs U.S. Payment For Canal Use

PANAMA (AP)—Panama's newly elected assembly of community representatives said Monday the Panama Canal Zone is being "occupied arbitrarily," and voted to reject the \$1.93 million the United States pays annually to use it.

Panama and the United States are negotiating a new Panama Canal treaty to replace the one dating from 1903. Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian strongman who came to power four years ago, has made recovering jurisdiction over the 647-square-mile zone his major objective.

The 505-member assembly was chosen Aug. 6 in the first elections since the ascension of Torrijos, the 42-year-old chief of Panama's 6,000-man national guard. It convened Monday to elect a new president and vice president and to approve a Torrijos-sponsored constitution, but has no legislative powers.

Standing Vote

The resolution concerning the zone, which was couched in the form of a request to the executive branch, was approved by a standing vote in the presence of Torrijos, provisional president Demetrio B. Lakas and other top officials.

It said the rejection of the annual payment was called for "in order that the entire world know that this strip of Panamanian land known as the Panama Canal Zone has not been purchased, or conquered, or annexed, or ceded, or rented, or its sovereignty been transferred by the Republic of Panama to the United States, but that it has been occupied arbitrarily as the result of a unilateral application and interpretation of the 1903 treaty which is annoying to national dignity."

Ulbricht Honors Angela Davis

BERLIN (APF)—East German head of state Walter Ulbricht Monday decorated U.S. black militant Angela Davis with the "great star of friendship between people" gold medal, the East German News Agency ADN announced.

Earlier Monday Miss Davis, who arrived in East Berlin Sunday, had talks with Communist Party leader Erich Honecker.

Honecker, in a speech of welcome, described Miss Davis as "the representative of the American brother-party, whose struggle in the fortress of world imperialism and slave

Closing Ceremony

Killanin Begins IOC Job As Brundage Steps Down

MUNICH (AP)—Lord Killanin of Ireland took over Tuesday as the new president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) with a briefcase full of problems to be solved before the next Olympic games in Montreal in 1976.

The games of the 20th Olympiad, bloodstained by murder and rocked by political strife, ended in Munich's Olympic stadium Monday. As the Olympic flame was extinguished and the Olympic flag came down, Avery Brundage stepped down too — after 20 years as IOC president.

He had tears in his eyes, for a life's work that was ending and for a movement that would be forever burdened by the memory of 17 dead — 11 Israeli team members, five Arab terrorists and a German policeman.

German girls and German men carried the sign and flags of the Arab states whose teams already had departed in the wake of the attack on the Israeli team.

There was no Israeli flag bearer, only a tall, dark-haired German girl bearing the blue and white sign marked "Israel."

Memory of Victims

A moment of silence, in memory of the victims of the Arab terrorists, was punctuated by five blasts from ancient blunderbuss firearms in a final salute.

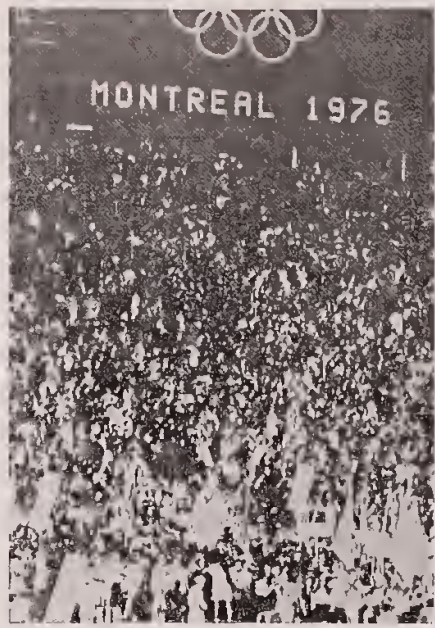
Brundage, in his last speech as president of the International Olympic Committee, declared that the terrible events that overshadowed the games had plunged all concerned into "deepest darkness."

The Greek, German and Canadian national anthems were played: For Greece, the founding state of the Olympic games, for West Germany which staged this most opulent so far of any of the four-year spectacles, and for the Canadian city of Montreal which will play host in 1976.

The close followed the last competition, the team grand prix equestrian event, with West Germany's proud riders taking the gold, the United States the silver and Italy the bronze medal.

West Germany had spent \$550 million to stage the games of the 20th Olympiad, its intent was to show the world a new image of a new Germany.

Then they were plunged into "deepest darkness" by



The electric signboard says Montreal 1976 as spectators and athletes observe the closing ceremonies of the 20th Olympiad in Munich Monday night.

New Stars Produced; Records Smashed

MUNICH (APF)—The 1972 Olympics produced athletes whose names will be talked about for years to come.

Valery Borzov, the red-vested Russian, won both the 100 and 200 meter sprints—the first non-American ever to achieve the feat.

Renate Stecher, an East German housewife, scored a similar double in the women's sprints.

Laase Viren of Finland did the long-distance double, winning the 5,000 and 10,000 meters. Not since 1956, the year of Russia's Vladimir Kuts, had any long-distance runner achieved that.

Kip Keino of Kenya fal-

lute, beaten into second place by Finland's Pekka Vasala. But Keino scored a tremendous victory in the 3,000-meter steeplechase, an event he took up only this year.

Mark Spitz, the mustachioed Californian, smashed all Olympic records by winning seven gold medals in swimming.

Russia led the overall medals tabulation with 90 golds, 27 silvers and 22 bronzes — a total of 99.

The United States collected 84 medals, but only 39 of them were gold.

East Germany won 30 gold medals and West Germany

Uganda Expels 17 Britons

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP)—Uganda's defense council Monday night ordered the expulsion of Britain's 17-member military training mission here, and said it had four days to leave the country.

Meanwhile President Idi Amin told the new Canadian high commissioner here, W.M. Olliver, he had no quarrel with Britain and would not break off diplomatic relations.

The defense council statement, issued by a government spokesman through the information ministry here, said that the council, meeting under the chairmanship of President Amin, had decided to expel the training mission "due to security reasons pertaining to the safety of all the people in Uganda."

It added: "The British training team currently with the Uganda armed forces at Jinja must clear out of the country before midday Friday."

The mission, which includes 6 officers and 12 NCOs, is headed by Col. Hugh Rogers, formerly Gen Amin's own commanding officer in the king's African Rifles before Uganda became independent.

It arrived here in April to train company and platoon commanders under an agreement renewable every 12 months.

Egypt Rejects Bonn Statement On Incident

CAIRO (UPI)—Egypt Monday rejected as "unconvincing and insufficient" the West German explanation of statements made following the Munich Olympics incident last week, diplomats said.

Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan El Zayyat Monday summoned West German ambassador-designate Hans-Georg Steltzer and conveyed Egypt's reply to a West German communication passed on by Steltzer Saturday.

Egypt had objected to a statement by a West German spokesman last Wednesday accusing Egypt of looking on passively during the incident in which Palestinian guerrillas kidnapped nine Israeli athletes and later killed them during a German police attack.

Diplomats said Zayyat told Steltzer there were some positive points in the German "clarification," especially that Germany did not hold Arab nations responsible for the at-

MEMBERS of the Coordinating Committee for Export Control (COCOM), including Japan, have agreed that 50-odd items out of the 167 on the COCOM list of goods banned from export to the Communist bloc be dropped or made less restricted, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) sources revealed Monday.

The committee will meet in Paris from Sept. 18 to decide formally on this and other matters, MITI said.

On the other hand, such controversial items as electronic computers, numerical control devices and microwave communications instruments will be banned as hitherto, the same sources said.

Accordingly, the Japanese government will revise the export trade control ordinance to decontrol the 50-odd items on the COCOM list.



UPI-OP Radiophoto
Peggy Sue Griffith of Canton, N.C., walks up the gangplank of hospital ship "Sanctuary" Friday with Lt. Commander Graham Hicks to become the first navy woman to be assigned to sea duty. Miss Griffith said she wasn't concerned about being the only gal in the crew of 400, but admitted that a few people at home would be shocked.

Honecker, in a speech of welcome, described Miss Davis as "the representative of the American brother-party, whose struggle in the fortress of world imperialism, enjoys great consideration and gratitude among the citizens of the German Democratic Republic."

Nakagawa Heads Delegation to U.N.

TOKYO (AP) — The government Monday appointed its ambassador to the United Nations Toru Nakagawa as chief Japanese delegate to the U.N. General Assembly session opening in New York Sept. 19.

Informed sources said the delegation which Nakagawa will lead to the world forum would consist of four foreign ministry officials, including Nakagawa, and an academician.

...million to stage the games of the 20th Olympiad. Its intent was to show the world a new image of a new Germany.

Then they were plunged into "deepest darkness" by the attack on the Israelis.

Bomb Scare In Stadium

MUNICH (AP) — Two West German jet fighters were sent aloft Monday night after a threat was received that the Olympic stadium would be bombed during the closing ceremonies of the blood-stained Munich games.

The fighter crews were scrambled when radar screens detected an unidentified flying object headed in the direction of the stadium, which was filled to its 80,000 capacity.

...winning the 3,000 and 10,000 meters. Not since 1956, the year of Russia's Vladimir Kuts, had any long-distance runner achieved that.

Kip Keino of Kenya failed to keep his 1,500-meter

11 Pakistani Players Banned for Misbehavior

MUNICH (AP) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) Monday banned 11 Pakistani field hockey players from Olympic competition for life, charging they were disrespectful at the final awards ceremony.

The IOC executive board acted against Pakistan's silver medalists after the international field hockey federation sus-

...a total of 99.

The United States collected 94 medals, but only 33 of them were gold.

East Germany won 20 gold medals and West Germany and Japan 13 each.

...pended the Pakistan hockey federation and announced "grave sanctions" against the Pakistan Olympic team.

The IOC action against the Pakistanis paralleled the action taken against American 400-meter medalists Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett.

They too were banned for life, also for misbehavior at a victory ceremony.

As in the case of Matthews and Collett, the Pakistanis were allowed to keep their medals although the IOC had warned that it would revoke medals in addition to banning athletes for awards ceremony misbehavior.

Presumed Arab Shoots Israeli In Brussels

BRUSSELS (AP) — A man believed to be an Arab shot and wounded an Israeli embassy official here Sunday night, the embassy reported Monday.

The victim was identified as Zadok Ophir, 42, from Haifa. He was hit by five bullets in the liver, ear and shoulder.

He was operated on and was not out of danger, an embassy official said.

The official gave these details: A man identifying himself as Mohamad Rabah phoned Ophir at the embassy Sunday, saying he had information on a planned attack against the embassy.

Ophir asked him to come to the embassy but the caller said he preferred to meet at a downtown cafe. When Ophir identified himself at the cafe, the man pulled a gun and shot five times.

The embassy official said the attacker fled, threatening the witnesses, and so far had not been arrested.

Diplomats said Zayyat told Steltzer there were some positive points in the German "clarification," especially that Germany did not hold Arab nations responsible for the attack and wanted to maintain relations with the Arabs.

The diplomats said one of the points to which Egypt objected was that the Germans referred to the Palestine guerrillas as terrorists.

Arabs Detained In Munich

MUNICH (AP) — Scores of Arabs were detained Monday at Munich airport and hundreds of Arab passengers were delayed in security checks as police measures were suddenly stepped up following the Olympics day of terror.

A police spokesman said 60 Arab who tried to leave Munich Sunday were detained into Monday for identity checks. The spokesman said another 57 Arab passengers who tried to land at Munich were refused entry and put on planes for destinations outside West Germany.

In all, the spokesman said, more than 500 departing Arab passengers were subjected to rigorous checks Sunday and Monday. The total number of incoming passengers was not disclosed.

Moscovites Mark Death of K'chev

MOSCOW (AFP) — Hundreds of Moscovites and Soviet and foreign tourists Monday filed past the tomb of former premier Nikita Khrushchev on the first anniversary of his death.

The tomb, which was covered by fresh flowers, is located in a remote part of the Novodevich cemetery, where senior officials of the Soviet regime are interred.

As people filed past the tomb in silence, an old lady in black placed a bouquet of wild flowers on the grave.

The guide of a group of Soviet tourists said in a neutral voice "Here is Khrushchev's grave. As you know today is the first anniversary of his death."

Final Medal Standings

Nation	G	S	B	T
USSR	50	27	32	99
USA	30	30	33	93
E. Germany	20	23	23	66
Japan	12	11	15	38
W. Germany	11	15	15	41
Australia	7	2	17	26
Poland	6	6	8	20
Hungary	6	13	6	25
Bulgaria	10	5	21	36
Italy	5	9	17	31
Sweden	5	6	16	27
England	5	9	17	31
Romania	6	7	16	29
Cuba	1	4	8	13
Finland	1	4	8	13
Netherlands	1	1	5	7
France	4	1	13	18
Czechoslovakia	4	2	8	14
Kenya	2	3	4	9
Yugoslavia	2	1	1	4
Norway	2	1	1	4
N. Korea	1	1	1	3
New Zealand	1	1	1	3
Uganda	1	1	0	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	3	0	3
Canada	0	2	3	5
Greece	0	2	0	2
Belgium	0	2	0	2
Austria	1	1	2	4
Colombia	0	1	2	3
S. Korea	0	1	0	1
Turkey	0	1	0	1
Pakistan	0	1	0	1
Tunisia	0	1	0	1
Mongolia	0	1	0	1

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Gelatin, Jam, Jelly & Cake Mix, Confectioneries, Cognac, Meat & Meal, Soups, Domestic Products, Drugs, Dried Fruit, Canned Vegetables, Wines,

Fruit, Juices, Tea, Coffee & Cocoa, Wines, Beverages, Whisky, Cigars & Cigarettes, Baby Foods

Cosmetics, Household Goods, Snacks & Accessories, Toiletries, Dairy Products, Accessories, Puddings



North Korean delegates, seen in the left line, are greeted by their south Korean counterparts upon coming out of Panmunjom, the north Korean pavilion opposite Freedom House. Seen in the foreground among the north Korean delegates is chief delegate Kim Tae-hul.



North Korean reporters are seen in a car on their way to Seoul from Panmunjom. One of them is taking countryside scenes with his camera.

'Feel Many Things'

Newsmen Surprised At Street Scenes

As an express bus with the north Korean press corps aboard left Panmunjom for Seoul yesterday morning, the north Korean reporters first remarked, "Many foreign correspondents are here for this big event," reading Seoul's morning papers on the bus.

Yu Chol, identified as a reporter for Pyongyang Radio, said with some excitement he would discuss the unification issue with many persons when he went to Seoul.

When asked about how they felt about their first visit to Seoul, they replied "Why won't we feel many things?"

Listening to the "Tears of Mokpo," a traditional popular song, on the bus stereo, some reporters seemed to appreciate the song with their eyes closed.

When their bus arrived at the Freedom Bridge, they were busy taking pictures of the destroyed pier of the bridge asking "Is this the Imjin River?"

From here, welcoming crowds were seen at each side of the road and the north Korean reporters showed happy expressions, waving to the roadside people.

O Ki-ok, a reporter from the pro-Pyongyang "Chosun Shinmun" in Tokyo, said he had visited both in south and north

he saw many old men in their traditional Korean clothes in front of a village along the road.

Ko Pyong-chul, leader of the north Korean pressmen and editor-in-chief of the Central News Agency in Pyongyang, told a reporter next to him that there were not many trees on the mountains when they passed them.

Looking back to the police motorcycles and many other automobiles following them with their headlights on, several reporters said with astonished expressions, "They are following us well."

When the motorcade reached Shindo-myon, Koyang-gun county, many people were welcoming the north Korean Red Cross delegation at the roadside. Some reporters tried to record the welcoming sounds on their tape recorders, holding the microphones out of the windows.

When they were informed they were entering Seoul at Paekok Pass, they apparently seemed to strain, stretching out their cameras, they appeared to be surprised at the big welcoming crowd and did not answer questions with absent-minded expressions.

Earlier when the company

When asked about what they thought of an old pop song on the bus stereo, a north reporter commented "Songs of the south, as a whole, are languid and seems to be pessimistic. Songs must be revolutionary and dynamic..."

As the girl conductor of the bus explained to the north reporters that the Freedom Bridge was one of the symbols of the Korean War and was a reminder to refugees who left their home towns, a reporter added, "The Freedom Bridge should be renamed the 'Unification Bridge' on which the people from south and north can pass freely."

Passing among the rice paddy fields in Paju-gun county in Kyonggi-do, the north Korean reporters said, "You are going to have a good rice harvest this year, but the rice plants are short."

When a reporter from Seoul asked what they thought about the good highway between Seoul and Panmunjom, the north reporters expressed some complaints, counterquestioning "Why do you receive money from cars for passing on the road?"

And then they did not seem to understand a south reporter

Profiles Of Delegates From North

Following are summarized personal histories of north Korean delegates and consultants to the full-dress Red Cross talks.

Delegates

Chief delegate Kim Tae-hul is presently vice chairman of the central committee of north Korean Red Cross. He was formerly chief delegate to the south-north preliminary talks, vice minister of foreign office in 1961, and ambassador to Romania in 1966.

Alternate chief delegate Chu Chang-jun, chief secretary of the central committee of the north Korean Red Cross, was formerly the senior north Korean delegate to the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom in 1959, representative of the Supreme People's Congress in 1962 and consul general to Burma in 1963.

Spokesman Sob Song-chol, deputy chief of the culture and propaganda department of the central committee of the north Korean Red Cross, is a former delegate to the south-north preliminary talks.

Kung Sang-ho, councillor of the central committee of the north Korean Red Cross, appeared for the first time in the course of south-north talks.

Lee Chong-il, the only woman delegate, is presently deputy chief of organizational guidance and a standing committee member of north Korean Red Cross. She is a former



South and north Koreans chat with each other about various problems involving the divided country at the reception held at the Kyonghoera Pavilion in Kyongbok Palace last night in honor of the visiting north Korean delegation to the Red Cross talks.

Tower Hotel

North Party Spends Excited First Night

The Red Cross delegation also a set of toilet utensils such from Pyongyang yesterday as tooth paste, tooth brush and

Next Year

1,000 Housing Units Slated in Five Cities

The Construction Ministry plans to build 1,000 housing units in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Taejon and Kwangju next year under the government rent-house construction program in an effort to ease the housing shortage.

Ssangyong Tops Dollar Earners

The Ssangyong Cement Co., the largest cement company in Korea, took first place in export ranking in terms of foreign exchange net earnings during the first half of this year. But in terms of the face value of exports, Ssangyong's ranking fell to sixth place.

According to a survey conducted by the government of the net dollar earnings status of main export enterprises, coming next to Ssangyong was the Hanil Synthetic Fiber Co. with net profits of \$13.36 million as against \$16.89 million exports at face value.

The Daewu Industrial Co. received \$9.6 million net earnings from exports valued at \$19.26 million to be listed as third in the ranking.

The Tongmyung Timber Co., which took the first place in the ranking of the face value exports, went down to sixth place in terms of net earnings.

Tongmyung exported \$22.59 million worth of products during the first six months of the year but its net dollar earnings stood at only \$4.5 million.

The Yonhap Industrial Co., taking second place in the face value export ranking, remained at seventh place in terms of net earnings. It earned \$4.16 million in net profits by exporting \$21.87 million worth of commodities.

Yomiuri Promotes Controversial Issue

By Cho Doo-heum
Korea Times Correspondent
TOKYO — The Yomiuri Shimbun, despite an earlier apology, has showed signs of not recovering the copies of its controversial supplement on north Korea but rather attempting the publication of more editions.

Such an indication came Tuesday as there appeared a full-page advertisement of the

Press Ethics Body 11 Yrs Old

The Korean Press Ethics Commission, a self-regulation apparatus of newspapers, today celebrates its 11th birthday.

The ethics commission has ruled on a total of 2,372 violation cases in accordance with the Press Code of Ethics and the Standard of Conduct of Newspapers since it was set up on Sept. 12, 1961.

Among the 2,372 cases ruled on by the commission 187 dealt with complaints from the injured parties and 2,185 on the commission's own initiative.

They are also classified as 177 cases of libel, 907 cases of degrading the quality of newspapers, 21 exaggeration cases, 15 cases of false reporting, 16 biased reporting cases, 15 cases of incorrect reporting and nine others for distortion.

58.9 Bil. Won Due for Chusok

The government will soon release 58.9 billion won in fiscal spending in time for the "chusok" lunar festivities falling on Sept. 22.

Sources said the 58.9 billion won would consist of 15.5 billion won in general spending and 16.2 billion won in special accounts.

ions, waving to the roadside people.

O Ki-ok, a reporter from the pro-Pyongyang Chosun Shinmun in Tokyo, said he had visited both to south and north Korea, and there were many differences between south and north.

"Seeing the south is something like going back to Japan," said the reporter from Tokyo, adding that he felt that he was in his fatherland when

their cameras. They appeared to be surprised at the big welcoming crowd and did not answer questions, with absent-minded expressions.

Earlier, when the company was passing the demilitarized zone (DMZ), they remarked that it was a good thing to make use of the area for peaceful purposes, pointing to the Taesong-dong village and the developed land within the DMZ.

Emotion-Full--

(Continued From Page 1)

ment the need for relieving the pains of the dispersed families because it rightly falls in with the Red Cross spirit. Then the two chief delegates went into a lounge in the Freedom House.

Earlier, when the students of Ewha Girls' High School, whose principal is Mrs. Chung Hee-kyung, lined up to welcome the guests from the north, reporters from the north flocked around them and asked a flood of questions about age and school grades.

Upon seeing the Ewha students, the north reporters said they looked pale and weak. They said the students in the north were stronger.

During all this time, delegates and consultants shared a room and 20 attendants took another room for a rest for the journey to Seoul.

Reporters from the north coming to Seoul to cover the second round of the Red Cross talks, took a third room. The room was full of laughter and noise due to the enthusiastic talk among the reporters from south and north.

Twelve of the 20 are those who used to come to Panmunjom for news coverage. They are familiar to the reporters from the south.

A reporter from the north said he would see Seoul as much as possible and report it as candidly as possible.

The seven delegates and seven consultants from the north started for Seoul aboard sedans provided by the KNRC and the attendants and reporters followed the row of sedans aboard two buses. It was 10:50 a.m.

An Ewha girl student who

gave a bundle of flowers to a guest from the north said that she felt her heart beating when she saw them.

Another student said they were "brothers" and said that there was no reason why the unification should be so difficult.

Mrs. Lee Chong-su, who led the 56 students, said she felt somewhat of a barrier upon seeing them. She is a teacher at Ewha Girls' High School.

North--

(Continued From Page 1)

thorities and our southern brethren will do their best to make the humanitarian talks a success," said Kim in his statement.

At 5 p.m. yesterday, NKRC spokesman Chung Choo-nyun and north Korean delegate Han Si-yol held a working-level talk at the Tower Hotel and discussed details of the visiting party's itinerary for today.

Chung and Han also reportedly worked out their papers of agreement, which will be signed and exchanged by both sides' chief delegates at the main conference today.

KNRC sources said that the north Korean delegates and pressmen, after attending the main conference, will be given a luncheon, dinner and city tours to old palaces and other scenic places today.

Last night, the north Korean guest group was invited to a reception hosted by KNRC president Kim Yong-woo at the Kyonghoeru Pavilion in Kyongbok Palace Later, the visiting delegates attended an unofficial dinner hosted by Lee Bum-suk, chief KNRC delegate at the Tower Hotel.

complaints, counterquestioning "Why do you receive money from ears for passing on the road?"

And then they did not seem to understand a south reporter's explanation that the Seoul-Panmunjom highway was not a toll highway and toll highways were in other places.

Looking at the many signboards along the roadside when the company entered the downtown streets of Seoul, they asked "Do the many signboards necessarily make the city beautiful? We don't think so."

Roadside People Clap, Wave Hands

Numerous people all along the way from Panmunjom to the Tower Hotel clapped and waved their hands to greet the 54-man north Korean delegation, as the motorcade proceeded along the highway.

The two Red Cross chief delegates with warm smiles answered people's greetings by waving their hands when their Cadillac crossed Freedom Bridge.

At Hongje-dong intersection, which is the entrance to downtown Seoul, a curious crowd began to gather from around 10 a.m. But most of them were women and old people.

When the motorcade reached there, they clapped and waved hands but nobody was seen waving flags. Their greetings were sincere but subdued and orderly.

Near Tongnipman, Independent Gate, many people, mostly old men and children, turned up to take a glimpse of the north Korean visitors out of curiosity.

But the crowd smiled and waved orderly while watching the motorcade circle the intersection.

Near the Capitol building, Citizens Hall, Kwanghwa-mun, Taepyeong-no, and Sinsgye department store, there were about three times as many people as usual to have a look at the north Korean delegation.

Dr. Lee Hang-jin, 47, who was a classmate of Yun Ki-bok, one of the north Korean consultants, at Kyonggi Middle School, went to the Freedom Bridge to see his old friend, but Yun did not notice him as his ear sped on.

Lee Chong-il, the only woman delegate, is presently deputy chief of organizational committee member of north Korean Red Cross. She is a former chairman of people's committee of Hwanghae-pukto province.

Han Si-hyok, chief of culture and propaganda and a standing committee member of north Korean Red Cross, discussed the detailed schedule of the first main talks with Chung Choo-nyun, and was spokesman of south Korean Red Cross society at the Pyongyang talks.

Kim Su-chol, chief of organization and planning of the north Korean Red Cross, is a former vice chairman of the Hwanghae - pukto provincial committee of the north Korean Democratic Youth League.

Consultants

Yun Ki-bok, chief of the education-science department of central committee of the north Korean Workers' Party, is a graduate of Susong Primary School and Kyonggi Middle School in Seoul. He was elementary education minister in 1962, and a representative to the Supreme People's Congress.

Kim Song-yul, vice chairman of the Chosun Democratic Party, is concurrently a member of national peaceful unification committee.

Kan Chang-su, vice chairman of the central committee of Chondo-gyo Chongu-dang (a political party), is concurrently a professor at Kim Il-sung University and a member of the national peaceful unification committee.

Kim Kil-hyon is secretary general of National Unification Democratic Front, and concurrently a member of the national peaceful unification committee.

Paek Nam-jun, vice chairman of the central committee of north Korean Federation of Trade Unions is a former vice chairman of the overseas cultural exchange council.

Oh Kwang-taek, vice chairman of central committee of Socialist Labor Youth Alliance (SLYA), was formerly chairman of Kaesong city committee of the SLYA.

Kim Byong-sik is first vice chairman of pro-Pyongyang organization of Korean people in Japan, and a graduate of Tohoku University in Japan.

July Current Trade Shows \$9.5 Mil. Gain

The current trade account for the month of July showed a \$9.5 million gain, the first such favorable balance of trade since 1968, since when the current accounts have continuously landed in the red.

The surplus is attributed to stepped-up import curb measures as well as the slow economic activities that slowed down imports.

In the past the current account deficit stood at \$126 million in 1968, \$100 million in 1969, \$69 million in 1970 and \$150 million in 1970.

Excited First Night

The Red Cross delegation from Pyongyang yesterday passed their first night amidst high excitement and tension in the Tower Hotel.

After participating in a reception held for them unofficially by Kim Yong-woo, president of the Korea National Red Cross at the Kyonghoeru pavilion, they returned to the hotel to join in a dinner party there.

After the dinner party, they enjoyed seeing the night view of Seoul from the top floor of the 17-story hotel. They went to bed late last night.

Upon arriving in the hotel at around noon yesterday, the 54 guests from Pyongyang rested briefly in their rooms located on the floors between ninth and 17th floors of the hotel.

They ate lunch at about 1 p.m. at the hotel. Seven delegates and seven consultants ate lunch together in the lounge on the 17th floor while the 20 reporters and 20 attendants ate in the grill on the first floor.

The menu included almost all kinds of Korean dishes such as boiled beef, pickled cucumber, "Kimchi" and various kinds of cooked shellfish.

The hotel rooms where the guests from Pyongyang will stay are about 15-pyong in size. Some of them are as big as 50 pyong.

There is a radio, TV set and refrigerator in each room. There are also soft drinks and candies in the refrigerators for when the occupants felt either thirsty or hungry.

In the wash room, there are

also a set of toilet utensils such as tooth paste, tooth brush and towels.

According to the explanation of Kim Yeon-choo, alternate chief delegate of the Korea National Red Cross, upon the arrival of the north Korean party at the Freedom House in Panmunjom yesterday, the 17-story hotel is a tourism hotel.

There is no government office in the hotel, according to Kim.

The north Korean party seemed tense when they entered the hotel yesterday afternoon. But the tension began to be relieved of with the elapse of time. They seemed to be a little brighter when they left the hotel at about 4 p.m. yesterday for the headquarters of the Korea National Red Cross to pay a courtesy call on president Kim Yong-woo.

As soon as the north Korean delegation arrived at the hotel, chief delegate of north Red Cross Kim Tae-hui was guided into an elevator by Lee Bum-suk, chief KNRC delegate.

Kim only smiled when chief delegate Lee asked him to tell how he felt about Seoul.

Mrs. Lee Chong-il, the only woman delegate of the north, said she is thankful for the hearty welcome of Seoul citizens.

Consultant Yun Ki-bok, in "people's" uniform with a "Lenin" cap, paused a little when asked to talk about his first impression of Seoul. Yun then said Seoul has been ridden with heavier traffic and said he was thankful for the hearty welcome. Yun studied at Kyonggi High School in Seoul.

tempting the publication of more editions.

Such an indication came Tuesday as there appeared a full-page advertisement of the supplement in the Weekly Yomuri, dated Sept. 23, containing such sentences as "This tells you everything."

Park Receives Dr. De Marco

President Park Chung-hee yesterday received a courtesy call from Dr. Roland R. de Marco, president of the American-Korean Foundation (AKF) and Dr. Carol B. Hodges, newly-appointed director of AKF in Korea, at Chong Wa-dae.

They also paid a courtesy call on Premier Kim Jong-pil at the Capitol.

and 16.2 billion won in special accounts.

About 19.8 billion won of the total will be expended in wage payments. The rest will be 20.5 billion won in material purchases and 8.8 billion won in maintenance and repair.

Finance Ministry sources said the fiscal spending was being released to help meet the high seasonal cash demand that coincides with the "chusok" lunar festival.

Position Wanted

Desire position as driver. Male, age 30, speak English fluently and type, have 6 years experience driving Christian, graduated university. Please call Mr. Park at 28-9142.

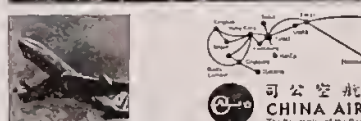
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Announcement of Invitation for Bids

Notice No. 156		Date: September 11, 1972			
Fund Inv. No.	Commodity	Quantity	Opening Time & Date of Bids	End-User	Remarks
KFX	RFX-72167-P11	Rubber Glove, Voltage Detector	Various (3 Items) 14:00 hours, Oct. 23, 1972	NECO	Procurement Section III

Note: For further details, please refer to the OSROK Information Center, Seoul, Korea (Tel.: 74-5361. Ex. 339)

**Administrator
Office of Supply**

Pacific Star & Stripes Thru., Oct. 12, 1972

Behind the Scenes View of POWs' Release

Peter Arnett, who spent eight years covering the war in Vietnam, recently returned from a visit to Hanoi. In the following article he tells about the drama of traveling behind North Vietnamese lines.

By PETER ARNETT
AP Special Correspondent

Vietnam is the first foreign war where Americans have regularly gone behind enemy lines to see what is happening and to write about it. Many had been to North Vietnam before me, but I was still not prepared for what I found.

Maybe this was because I had spent nearly ten years looking at the North from the vantage point of South Vietnam. My 10-day visit was often unerving.

I had to resist a compulsion to run whenever People's Army soldiers came by in their baggy green uniforms, their Ho Chi Minh rubber tire sandals, their oversized patch helmet emblazoned with the red star.

On the battlefields of South Vietnam these were the enemy. As a reporter with the allied forces, I was fair game for their bullets.

Now behind the lines in Hanoi, these same soldiers walked by me with little more than a curious look as they humped their small canvas rucksacks behind them.

I had another compulsion while I was there with a delegation of antiwar activists. That

was to run away from the American warplanes that sometimes wheeled high in the sky above.

Many a night I had sat in the ward rooms of 7th Fleet carriers in the South China Sea, or balanced drinks in the officers' clubs of U.S. air bases in South Vietnam, and heard the pilots talking animatedly of their air attacks that day against the North.

Now I was a visitor to the target area. At one point I rode a slow-moving ferry across a river near Nam Dinh with its bridge destroyed and I started thinking about what would happen if U.S. aircraft came over and bombed us. I could visualize the bland announcement later that day at the military press briefing in Saigon: "Targets today included strikes against a ferry north of Nam Dinh. Damage heavy . . ."

The planes didn't come near, but I could see that the awareness of their destructive potential was shared by my three travelling companions — Air Force Maj Edward Elias and Navy Lts. Mark Gartley and Norris Charles, prisoners of war just released by the North Vietnamese.

As combat officers, they had been much more conditioned to viewing the North Vietnamese as enemies than I was. The first Vietnamese Gartley ever saw in his life was the farmer who captured him after he was shot down four years ago.

Now they were guests of the enemy, comfortably riding old

Russian sedans and sipping warm beer as the ruins of bombed railway sidings and factories slid by the windows. When children started cheering the pilots at hamlets along the way I felt that the North Vietnamese sense of forgiveness knew no bounds, until I discovered that everyone thought we were Russian technicians heading south to help the war effort.

If the sense of forgiveness was naturally enough restrained, the sense of hospitality was not. The food was sumptuous. Three-egg breakfasts served with Hanoi-canned pineapple juice, black bread and coffee from the highlands began each day.

Three meat courses came each lunch. Dinner at night in the once-ornate but now faded dining room of the Hoa Binh Hotel was usually more of the same French cuisine, or a Vietnamese banquet of a dozen courses.

And this in a country that allows each person only a little more than an ounce of meat a day.

It was this avalanche of food that seemed to finally convince the three pilots that they were free. Nervous at first in the glare of the television lights during their release ceremony, and uncertain of their status in their first days of freedom in this enemy land, the food was a tangible indication of their dramatically altered lives.

"I used to dream that when I got out I would eat meat until I was stuffed with it. That would

be true freedom," said Gartley. He had an opportunity to do that every meal. And Elias, the only one of the three not met by a relative in Hanoi, noticeably relaxed at the dinner table groned under quiche Lorraine, sole Amandine and crepes suzette.

The bevy of Vietnamese interpreters, guides and police agents who danced constant attendance on everyone most of the time retired at mealtimes to a back room where I saw them once, tucking into a meal of boiled rice and thin fish soup. I felt embarrassed for our Gargantuan appetites.

When I confessed my guilt to an Indian diplomat from the International Control Commission standing languidly at the bar, he told me, "The Vietnamese can get along on virtually nothing, minimum food, minimum clothing. That is the secret of their ability to wage war despite great hardship."

In the same theme, a Hanoi official told me one day, "My people are like the grass. They have so little." The tension of war, and the austerity, prematurely age the Vietnamese.

One of our interpreters, a pretty girl called Lien with long plaited tresses down to her waist, said she was 22, but her facial bones were stretching her skin like that of an old woman. Lien said she was practicing the three delays: delay love, delay marriage, delay babies. That is the slogan the North Vietnamese use to keep the female work

force at full strength, and it seems to be working. Women were carrying rifles, digging mud to fill shell holes, working in the fields. We saw no miniskirts or lipstick on the streets of Hanoi.

The drama of travelling behind the North Vietnamese lines was paralleled by the unusual nature of the visit — escorting home the three pilots, the first to be released since 1969.

Add a mother and a wife to the party, stir in well-publicized Pentagon opposition to the whole venture, and the stuff of mystery and intrigue is made.

Toward the end of the Hanoi stay it became apparent to me there were three forces at work. One was the pilots, anxious to leave for home. The second was the North Vietnamese government, also eager for us to depart because the world was beginning to wonder about the delay. The third and most important force was the escort delegation of antiwar activists who wanted to make the most of the affair for two reasons — to get more prisoners out later, and to reinvigorate the antiwar movement in America.

For this reason the pilots did not fly out of Hanoi via Vietnam, the logical route. A determined U.S. Defense Department could have whisked the pilots away from the escort group at the airport.

Instead, delicate negotiations were made to fly out via Peking. When I filed a dispatch to that

effect, my Hanoi guide-censor told me, "you can't write that. The American planes will force you from the sky when they discover where you are going."

I wrote it, and the planes left us alone.

The Defense Department revealed itself at Moscow airport where a party of official American welcomees included a Maj. Ronald F. Walker who said he was the embassy doctor.

The three pilots turned down the offer of a U.S. Air Force medical evacuation plane which was waiting at Copenhagen airport. Walker joined us for the ride home. At one point, he sat with me and praised both my professional abilities and personal character. I was suitably flattered.

But the major revealed his true nature later when he appeared from the first class lounge an hour out of New York with the uniformed soldiers at his elbow. Tempers at this point in the journey were hot, with the peace group claiming the Defense Department was breaking its promise, and Walker insisting the pilots were under military jurisdiction.

As I raised my camera, Walker turned on me, and flailing his arms he cried loudly, "no pictures!"

I took the picture anyway. In Hanoi if I had disobeyed such a command I would have had my film confiscated. All Walker could do was glare.

I knew I was back in the West

Strategic Expert:

International Changes Favorable for Korea

By Chang Chang-shik
Korea Times Correspondent

LONDON — Francois Duchene, director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, said that he believed recent developments had created a favorable situation for Korea.

However, the director said he thought unification was a long way away, remarking that in this respect, though not in others, the Korean situation resembled that in Germany.

In a recent interview with this correspondent at his office, the director of the world-famous institute further remarked that all of the big powers had an interest in maintaining calm on the Korean peninsula, and that its two parts were responding to this in their moves toward better relations.

Duchene also said that guarantees from these powers of peace on the peninsula would be difficult to obtain and would in any case be of dubious value since changes in the international situation could easily lead the powers to reconsider them.

Saying that the present security system for south Korea would not disappear, Duchene said that the United States may remain in south Korea longer than people sometimes assume, though in smaller numbers than today, on the grounds that the big powers surrounding are interested in seeing the continued American presence to maintain calm in the Korean peninsula.

Questioned on the international mood of détente, he said this was too simple a word to describe international relations at present. He said the world was entering a new and highly complicated era, in which there is still competition and conflict but in which military power is less important than it once was.

The following are excerpts from the interview held last week.

Q. The situation in the world is changing and in another way the situation in Korea is also changing, and we are saying generally that we are now in détente. This new aspect of world politics, however, makes it very hard to determine in what situation we are really now. Would you comment on the real meaning of détente?

A. Well, I think what we call détente is largely the effect of gradually adapting to living with a number of new constraints on the world system which have been in fact operating for 20 years or more, but the effects of which on government policies have only gradually become evident during that period and are only now beginning to shape consciously new relations between states.

What are those constraints? One of them clearly is the nuclear limitation upon the risks that major powers — and that means in particular, the super-powers, who are in this respect in a class all by themselves — are prepared to take with any kind of mili-

sure of its own military and security problems or of the reaction that would be necessary to it, and of the complications that militarization of Japan might create to Japan's own security.

As for the Russians, I think they have nothing to gain in a situation where their position is probably not too good, and like everybody else, they fear the unknown.

Therefore, everybody has an interest in the Americans staying there, and I wouldn't be sure that the Americans haven't an interest in staying there, because they too might be worried by the complications to themselves of the effects on Japan of instability in the area.

So that if an American presence in south Korea does not cost too much in money to the U.S., if south Korea continues to want the Americans to stay there, I would have thought the Americans may find they have an interest in staying there, and encouraged by others to stay there much longer than we assume in the immediate post-Vietnam climate, which we are in already, even if Vietnam goes on. That's the first point.

It creates the greatest stability in the area. If that is so, then you have a security system and I don't think it will affect your independence very much.

Of course, it does not suggest a system of reunification, but I suspect that reunification will be slow in any case. What you are talking about at the present moment is good relations between the two Koreans. After the kind of relations you had, and however great the nationalism of both Koreans may be, and the desire of people to come together again, it would be very difficult to do so quickly; therefore, it is a long process at the best.

In this it may resemble the German situation, though not in other matters. Now if our thinking of alternatives as they are likely to be further away, it is harder to perceive them because the situation could change in many ways, and you cannot tell from today's point of view how things will seem to other people when the situation is changed — by definition, you can't.

But to make what are therefore necessarily false assumptions, one could have a number of hypotheses. One of them is that guarantees are difficult for countries, big powers, to give, in any credible way, because if the U.S. were to leave there, that would be because it wanted to have its hands free in its policy. If it wants to have its hands free in its policy, it means it will want to decide at any given moment how to behave in a situation.

By definition, that would mean that any paper guarantees that were given were subject to reconsideration in the light of the political situation, and that would be of true of any four-power guarantee.

You couldn't be sure that the kind of prices which would raise questions about Korea would also raise questions between the big powers themselves, and therefore any paper guarantees were really valid when the time when they were needed came.

So that I am not very optimistic about the value of guarantees, though some sort of non-aggression statement might be relevant in a political process, but it would not in itself be a system, it might be just an instrument of a political change; it would not itself be I think a really credible system.



Onlooker

By Yang Won-dal

Historic Mission

This Wednesday is one of the most memorable days, I believe, in our recent history. For the first time in almost three decades, a significant number of south Koreans will have arrived in Pyongyang for the first round of the main Red Cross talks on the well-reported "dispersed families' issue" which will start there at 10 a.m. that day.

As the whole world is aware, in May this year another group of south Koreans visited north Korea. But they were only four persons. Moreover they did that not with such blessings as these people have had this time but they did it in the complete dark of secrecy.

These people are enjoying such blessings as any mission party before them never did; they have, in fact, the blessing of the whole people, regardless of social status, politics, age or sex, of every one of us, of every one of Korean blood inherited for the last dozens of centuries.

What a vast difference, considering the circumstances under which that earlier group made the trip. In fact Mr. Lee Hui-rak, the leader of that mission, stated when he talked of the trip: "I crossed the border with a glibly grim determination."

These people have the blessings not only of our nation but of the whole world. To the best of my belief, never before has any Koreans or any Korean issue enjoyed such a universal and ardent, hearty and urgent concern of the big powers and small powers. For all I know we have never been talked of so warmly, so encouragingly and in such a friendly way.

There was another mission in the earliest days of our independence although the incident is now nearly buried in oblivion after 24 years.

Let me quote from an article recently contributed to The Korea Times by Mr. Gregory Henderson, who was an official at the American Embassy at that period: "He (Kim Koo) was patriotic enough to accept these risks in the Four-Kim Conference of May, 1948 (in Pyongyang). Many among both Americans and Koreans in Seoul misunderstood and were critical of him. He paid a great price. It has taken almost a quarter of a century to reappraise his position..."

I hope they will have sufficient patience and endurance in the talks that are expected to be very often tough and hard. I hope they will fully realize and never for a moment forget the fact that all those people they will meet and greet there are originally and, infallibly, our brothers whose veins are palpitating with the same blood we have, the same blood flowing in

ing but terribly us, scaring out of our wits with their unheard-of atrocities, brutalities...

Of course, a vice premier with his aides came here last June but no one except a few was allowed to see them. They were all the time from their arrival till their departure cloaked as in the same complete secrecy as in the case of our Lee group. Some waiters and waitresses saw them but they never suspected that they were from behind that granite curtain.

So, as far as we south Koreans are concerned, those north Koreans, notwithstanding the same pure blood, have so far been something fiendish, demonic and ghostly, entirely foreign, entirely alien. Now we are going to see them face to face. We are going to hear them. We are even going to smell and taste them. We are going to talk with them on subjects vitally important to both sides.

Yes, all this is, in fact, something new, almost entirely new. All this is going to be the beginning of a new page in our recent history. Not only in ours but in our neighbors'. Perhaps that is why the whole world extends us such warm and hearty blessings on this mission.

Here is my blessing too: One, in all probability, would never possibly in one's life experience such a vast amount of excitement, adventure, curiosity, exploration, expectation... One would never experience all this even though one visited Peking or Moscow. One would never experience such a meaning, along with such responsibility.

I do hope that all the delegates and the pressmen are fully prepared for all this; I hope they are prepared for the peculiar way of thinking, among other things, on the part of their counterparts that has been formed for the last quarter of a century.

I hope they will have sufficient patience and endurance in the talks that are expected to be very often tough and hard. I hope they will fully realize and never for a moment forget the fact that all those people they will meet and greet there are originally and, infallibly, our brothers whose veins are palpitating with the same blood we have, the same blood flowing in

'Beautiful City'

Native of Pyongyang Recalls War, Oppression

By Chu Yo-sup

I was born in Pyongyang two years ahead of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904. I do not remember seeing battles fought by the enemy troops in Pyongyang. But I remember some nights when my mother kept on hissing "hush-hush" and hugging me hard to stop my crying.

I was frightened of dogs barking madly, domesticated geese honking wildly, bang-bang-bang, and people screaming. These incidents might have been raids made by Bull and armed robbers meaning "No Sweating Gangsters". I'm not sure.

But my mother told me time and again that the morning after the fierce battles, she had to push away crowded dead bodies of uniformed men with her dipper in the Pelong River to scoop up water to fill her earthen jar to carry home to cook breakfast. And when I was able to walk I used to play around heaps of damaged wooden military vehicles dumped in a corner of the public playground in front of my home.

I was curious about the two stone tablets inscribed with Chinese characters, the one standing outside my home's small gate, the other at the end of the playground. My father told me that the inscription meant "American Property" and he had created them by himself.

He had seen, he added, that during the battles between the Chinese and Japanese troops in 1894-5 no soldier of either side dared to loot the American Christian mission compound, outside the West Gate of the city. So he planted the tablets to scare away Russian and Japanese soldiers, and "it worked," he said.

Pyongyang is so beautiful a city that successive poets have praised it as "the City Embroidered: Brocade Rivers and Mountains." I had no means of learning the authentic history of my home town till I was in the seventh grade in a private school run by the American Presbyterian Mission.

A teacher asked us pupils to come again to school after



Taedong Gate, located beside the Taedong River, was often called the "face of Pyongyang."

saeng girl, murdered Konishi, the commander of the Japanese garrison around Pyongyang. The Japanese general was so attracted by her beauty that he had made her his temporary concubine — to invite his own untimely death. I had been used to play around the almost ruined shrine that had been built in memory of Miss Kih without knowing the importance of it.

In 1919 I served seven months of imprisonment with hard labor in the juvenile prison, convicted of anti-Japanese acts. When I was released in late December, one night, my father asked me to accompany him to Dr. Mowry's home in the mission compound.

There, to my surprise and excitement, I was interviewed by a British reporter from Shanghai, China. While I was telling about my experience in the prison in Korean, while waiting for Dr. Mowry's interpretation into English, the reporter kept on drawing a portrait of me.

In 1921 I left home to go to Shanghai intending to join the independence movement. But soon I entered the middle school of Shanghai University. After graduating from the University I went directly to the United States, with a passport issued by the Chinese government, to study at Stanford University.

I came home eleven years later in 1931. But fed up with

China is ordered to be expelled to his home town."

After living twenty months at home I learned of Japan's defeat by hearing the emperor's voice on the radio at noon, August 15, 1945.

I left home four days later for a short visit to Seoul, wearing no tie and a short-sleeved shirt, carrying only a briefcase, on board a train. Only one coach was reserved for Korean and Japanese civilians, I found. The rest were jam-packed by Japanese soldiers retreating from China.

I never foresaw, then, that the freed motherland would be divided into two antagonistic camps at the 38th parallel of latitude, against the Koreans' will.

The last days of Japan's control over the Pyongyang area are described in detail in my short story entitled, "An Eye for an Eye." The last time I revisited Pyongyang for a week was in late November, 1950, with a certificate issued by the American director of public information that read: "This is to authorize the bearer, Chu Yo-sup, an authorized war correspondent of The Korea Times, to travel in a Fifth Air Force aircraft from the Seoul area to Pyongyang and return."

On my departing home my father accompanied me to the Taedong River where I had to take a ferryboat to go to the airport across the river. At the parting I promised him

clearly is the nuclear limitation upon the risks that the major powers — and that means in particular, the super-powers, who are in this respect in a class all by themselves — are prepared to take with any kind of military confrontation which might lead to nuclear confrontation. I would say there is a detente between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The word is too simple for what is taking place, that in many ways Russia and the U.S. remain serious rivals. The Soviets for instance, have been showing considerable interest in being recognized as a global power on the same basis as the U.S. at a time when the impact of change in U.S. society, on U.S. government policy, are such that there is a certain withdrawal — which we should not exaggerate — a certain American withdrawal from the role of world policeman.

When you have more normal relations between America and China, the Russians think this might be addressed against them. They don't think it necessarily is, they think it might be. When you have arrangements between China and Japan, the Russians feel they ought to improve their relations with Japan, so that they do not get left out of the situation.

The development of China as a more and more important power would make it impossible for the U.S. and for Japan not to take new attitudes sooner or later to China. The development of the tensions between China and the Soviet Union which are not of the 1970s but already of the 1960s, already create new problems, so the kind of mobility we face now is not something which can be put against an alternative policy which would have continued the relatively well-known powers of the 50s; one would have to put them up against something new in any case, and remember that the conflicts of the cold war period have their disadvantages.

Korea knows this best of all, because without the cold war and the Russian-sponsored attack by north Korea in 1950, Korea itself would not have been divided.

So that there is a new situation anyway, and the problem is not to hope that the past could have lived on forever, because it would have changed in any case.

It is to adapt oneself as best one can to a new situation, and here I must say that it seems to me that south Korea is adapting itself very ably to a new situation, as indeed I think Kim Il-sung has shown ability to, and that the official contacts which are the most obvious signs of this adaptation are very realistic of him in this situation; that this is necessary, that the ROK could not expect the conditions of the 1950s and 1960s to be maintained, and that the attempt to attain better relations with East European countries, the discreet openings to Communist China, the discussions with north Korea is almost a very realistic appraisal of the situation.

Q. I think it would be very difficult to get any guarantee from the big powers surrounding Korea. At the same time it is difficult to exclude the influence of those powers for maintaining Korea's independence. In view of these two contradictory ways for our unchallenged stand, would you think about a power vacuum in Korea or power guarantee from the outside?

A. We must not assume that the present security system in south Korea, in particular, is going to disappear. I mean that the U.S. may remain though in smaller numbers even than today, longer than people sometimes assume. I can see reasons why you would like the U.S. to remain. The Chinese have been publicizing the reasons why they would like the U.S. to remain.

I can see that the Japanese might like the U.S. to remain if the Chinese do not make it difficult for them, because if the U.S. went, and there was more competition in the area with China and Russia, Japan could not be sure of its own security, nor could it be

the value of guarantees, though some sort of non-aggression statement might be relevant in a political process, but it would not in itself be a system. It might be just an instrument of a political change; it would not itself be I think a really credible system.

However, it seems to me that the Korean situation is inherently fairly favorable. First of all, I think that there is a balance between the two Koreas, as a whole. Of course, things can always change, but all the big powers have an interest in calm remaining in Korea, because if there isn't calm in Korea it means there are great problems within the big powers themselves, and if the Chinese are interested in seeing the Americans stay there, that's because they do want calm in Korea.

Reunification of Korea might be another matter; I don't know, but Korean nationalism if strong enough then that might have a riding effect. Assuming that that would be slow, I would have thought that the big powers will tend, say as the Japanese have done, to favor easier relations between the two Koreas, or easier relations between themselves and the two Koreas, so that in the next phase it's a fairly calm situation, it's neither guarantee, nor a power vacuum, because the powers being interested in Korea tend to create the context in which Koreans decide themselves to make moves, and we've seen this lately.

It's quite obviously under pressure of the change in the big power context, that both Koreas have decided to talk together, and to have official contact. So it's not a power vacuum; it's a context. Nor is it guarantees. But it is a situation which I would have thought did give opportunities to wise Korean policies.

However when we've said all that, I think that is still rather speculative, and that the present reality is the American presence in south Korea. That really is the most favorable security situation in Northeast Asia.

I also think it's very favorable to south Korean independence, and capacity to pursue the policy which south Korea might want to pursue vis-a-vis north Korean independence, with a sense of confidence, so I think one would have to be very cautious in thinking of alternatives before it is necessary to do so, and you may find that the alternatives in a few years' time seem irrelevant because politics are different from what they seem to be today.

Q. Then, how do you see the prospect for the unification of Korea?

A. For the immediate practical future, what we are talking about is more relaxed relations between the two Korean regimes. I don't think that for the next phase we can talk of a reunified Korea.

The two regimes and systems are too different; there has been too much hostility between them; there are two political structures which are quite different, but neither of which will wish to disappear. So you can have more contact between the two parts; you can have better relations, but we're not talking of the likelihood I think, of a single state.

Given the force of nationalism in Korea we must expect that at some point, contacts might lead to a form of joint arrangement, or even confederation, but I think that this is still a long way off. It will take time, so that at the present moment what we're talking of is good relations, but not reunification.

From this point of view it's like the German situation, though in other ways it's quite unlike the German situation, because I don't think that Korea is such a size that it threatens to upset the whole balance of power in Northeast Asia. If there were to be reunification whereas the Russians would obviously consider that there was a change in the balance of power in Europe if Germany were to be reunified, so there is a difference, but in terms of the time it will take, I think there is a great similarity between the two.

understood and were critical of him. He paid a great price. It has taken almost a quarter of a century to reappraise his position.

Then again, a fortnight later will follow another near- as momentous event. The same number of north Koreans will visit us this time.

Never before did we see of north Korean, any Communist Korean, that is, except for some armed guerrillas who are a hostile appearance all of a sudden out of the night, and who did nothing in Korea.

Campus Activity

By Lee Jae-soon

Kangwon National University

"Campus life means knowledge, honesty, romance, and circle activity. If one of these ingredients is disregarded or in the least neglected, you will never be a complete college student."

That is a piece of advice that my senior gave me at my entrance ceremony. I, who am a junior, have thought about the collegian and the campus life as follows.

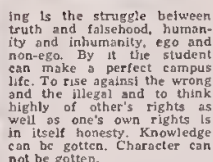
Firstly about knowledge: As the maxim goes, "Knowledge is power." Knowledge often makes a man powerful, but it does not make him great. As money is for man, so knowledge is. A rich man receives the flattery of the poorer class of society and, by the same token, versed or educated men win the respect of students and people he teaches, who regard him as a man of power and influence.

The question to be considered at this point is whether these thoughts cause the current social tendency or are caused by the current gloomy trend.

For example, a doctor is more systematic than others in his research, I think. I know a doctor who now teaches at a college. He gives excellent lectures, but is not respected by the students. It is very ironic that his extraordinary lectures and much knowledge are admired, but the teacher himself is forgotten and does not receive the well-earned respect and admiration from the students that he should.

In that he doesn't show honesty and humanness to the students, they bring about such a result, I dare say. Though I do not want such a great teacher as Confucius or Socrates, I will also reflect the schooling given by the intellectual instruments such as Sophists.

Character-building leads us to the truth. Character-build-



Lee

ing is the struggle between truth and falsehood, humanity and inhumanity, ego and non-ego. By it the student can make a peaceful campus life to rise against the wrong and the illegal and to think highly of other's rights as well as one's own rights in its honesty. Knowledge can be gotten. Character can not be gotten.

Nowadays, since the state of emergency declaration I myself have felt that the most important part of campus is circle activity. A circle is a group of students bound together by a symbol, common purpose, or ideology. All members of these different groups research their fields, informing others as to their purposes and goals, and then accomplishing their purposes and goals themselves.

I'd like to call the circles bound by symbols religious organizations. It is said that they are restricted within strict limits such as missionary work.

The circles bound by purposes are those for study, for social service, and for promoting friendship etc.

The circles of activity of symbolic purpose are admittedly active in universities of today, but the circles of activity organized by ideology have vanished at colleges since the emergency declaration. They were looked at through colored spectacles by the authorities, falling to realize their worth. It is sorrowful that school authorities don't have such circles come to the front where they can do the most good.

Of course they must punish the violent and rebellious students, but don't break up the circles.

In behalf of circle activities namely, I want to speak out, being only a book-worm.

The writer is a junior in forestry department.

ment forget the fact that all those people they will meet and greet there are originally and inflexibly our brothers, whose veins are palpitating with the same blood we have.

The same blood flowing unstained and pure for thousands of years.

Again, I hope they will all be special ambassadors of our Republic, of all the free world, showing them, making them see and realize as they never did before, what democracy and freedom is really like and how precious, how priceless they are.

In that period I learned that Pyongyang had once been the capital city of the strong Koguryo till it was destroyed by Silla in 668 A.D. I was excited to learn that General Uchi Mundok saved the city from a Chinese invasion in 612.

In the late 16th century Miss Keh Wol-hyang, a ki-

food was the most difficult thing. Breakfast was especially hard because the Korean farmer eats a huge meal at breakfast. I learned to eat kimchi and I still think the southern kimchi does not come up to the northern kimchi and the reason I would give for that is the colder weather in the north slows down the fermentation.

The means of transport in those days consisted of a once-a-day bus which passed through Masan on its way from Pyongyang to Hanchon. Quite often it just passed right through without stopping when filled. My predecessor had to wait three days to leave as there were no seats vacant. He had three farewell parties before he left.

The bicycle was a popular way to travel. If you owned a bicycle you could come and go as you pleased. By bicycle or by shanks' mare (which if you don't know the expression means to go by foot) were the ordinary means used to go on sick calls. There were no paved roads once you got out of Pyongyang. There was no electricity or running water or flush toilet in Masan.

The memory of visits to famous places is still vivid. The Diamond Mountains, both inner and outer, the lovely beach at Myongsong Sipli at Wonsan, the famous park at the Taedong River in Pyongyang, to name only a few places.

The railroad from Pyongyang to Sinuiju gave one a wonderful scenic trip in the four hours. It is interesting to make the trip. The 300-ri trip to the big gold mine at Taeyudo in Pyongyang-pukto province.

In Uiju I remember the visit to the Catholic Yehon River gate to the city through

the United States, with a passport issued by the Chinese government, to study at Stanford University.

I came home eleven years later in 1931. But fed up with constant oppression by the Japanese authorities, I left home once again in 1934 to go to Peking to teach English and American literature to Chinese students at Catholic University for nine years.

In early 1943 I was imprisoned in the Japanese consular police jail where I was subjected to all kinds of physical and mental tortures every night for ten months. Failing to get my confession the Japanese police expelled me, after taking a photograph of me with a square wooden plate hanging around my neck.

The Japanese words painted on the plate read: "This Japanese subject who is suspected of disturbing peace in

On my departing home my father accompanied me to the Taedong River where I had to take a ferryboat to go to the airport across the river. At the parting I promised him to come home to stay in the coming spring, never dreaming, then, it would be a vain promise. I'm not sure if he is still alive, because he would be 100 years old now.

The topography of Pyongyang is a part of an island. Our wise forefathers had cast a huge iron anchor to tie the city up at the present position. When the Japanese took power over Korea they lifted it too scoff at the superstitious Koreans. But in three months they had to re-cast it after the whole city, including the Japanese town, sank under water in a flood.

The Japanese words painted on the plate read: "This Japanese subject who is suspected of disturbing peace in

After the liberation I returned to Korea but was unable to go back north and so I have resided in Seoul for the past 26 years except for the month and a half I spent in the north as a chaplain with the 8th U.S. Army during the Korean War.

It was a different place from the north I had known prior to 1942. However, I met a lot of old friends and I was able to conduct services in many of places liberated by the U.N. Forces.

The bishop of Pyongyang, the Most Rev. Francis Song, and 16 of his priests had been taken by the Communists and has never been heard from. They are presumed dead.

On November 20, 1950 I was named administrator Apostolic of Diocese of Pyongyang, a position I still hold. I eagerly look forward to the day when I can return "home" to north Korea. When I left in 1942 and again in 1950 I brought my body out but I left my heart up there. I am anxious to retrieve it.

Msgr. Carroll, apostolic administrator of diocese of Pyongyang, is director of the Catholic Relief Service/Korea program.

Famous Places in North Still Vivid to Missionary

By George M. Carroll

It is now thirty years since I was repatriated from Pyongyang after having been interned there for six months by the Japanese police. The reason I was interned was that I was an enemy alien since I was born in Japan and the United States were at war.

I had come to Korea eleven years before as a Maryknoll Missionary at the age of 25. My first nine months were spent at the Maryknoll Center House

located at Sapo about ten miles north of Pyongyang. Our Catholic mission had no formal language school at that time. I had a Korean teacher who instructed me in the rudiments of both the written and spoken language along with some Chinese characters.

After nine months at the language I was appointed as pastor of the mission at Masan in Kangso-gun, Pyongyang-namdo which is about fifty miles from Pyongyang.

I was the only foreigner within a radius of fifty miles. I became involved in all the civic activities of the small community and became well known to all the people of the town, both believers and non-believers. It was part of my duties to make regular visits to the 20 mission stations. When on a mission trip I had to "go native." I ate, slept and lived as a Korean.

The trips kept me on the road for weeks on end, spending a night or two at each place. Getting used to the

which the first foreigner missionaries, three French fathers, secretly entered Korea. The three of them were martyred for the faith three years later in 1839.

When World War II began on December 8, 1941, I, along with my brother Maryknollers were interned by the Japanese police as we were enemy aliens. We were interned in the Presbyterian Mission compound in Pyongyang for six months, after which we were repatriated to the United States.

After the liberation I returned to Korea but was unable to go back north and so I have resided in Seoul for the past 26 years except for the month and a half I spent in the north as a chaplain with the 8th U.S. Army during the Korean War.

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A Chance for Freedom

Richard F. Underwood was born and raised in Korea, served here in the U.S. Army in 1945-47 and 1950-52; was director of activities in Korea for the American Korean Foundation 1957-61 and has since served as superintendent of the Seoul Foreign School. — Ed

By R. F. UNDERWOOD

What do you think? Isn't it exciting? Did you see the TV and the pictures? All around us we hear these remarks ever since the Red Cross team went north to Pyongyang.

What do I think? I remember past talks, past meetings in Seoul, Pyongyang, Kaesung and Panmunjom. I remember and I wonder — will these talks mean more or less, than those? As I saw the TV films of the trip along the road to Pyongyang I remembered myself self riding beside that road on a lone diesel powered railway car moving south towards Seoul.

It was the spring of 1946 and I was leaving Pyongyang for the last time. The car carried, besides myself, only two ROK engineers and a conductor. I was returning from two months' assignment as driver and interpreter for the U.S. military team in north Korea and from my first experience in direct negotiation with a Communist power.

In 1946 the United States and the USSR were "allies" and "friends" yet every effort at reasonable cooperation was doomed to failure except when General John Hodge, the Commander of U.S. forces in Korea, displayed the mailed fist inside his velvet glove of friendship.

We were able to effect exchanges of mail between north and south and even to complete some barter trade — southern rice for northern clothing and other chemicals — but only after inordinate delays and frustrations.

We soon learned that "logic" had a different meaning and any which failed in this was "illogical."

Five Years Later

As I passed out of north Korea into Kaesung I little dreamed that the next time I entered that city would be five years later on a helicopter at the height of the Korean War. General MacArthur had agreed to send his representatives to meet the enemy in Kaesung because patrols showed the city to be free of enemy troops in the "no man's land" between the opposing forces.

When we flew in to make this first contact, however, the city had been fully occupied under cover of both the dark night and of the strike-free zone established in good faith by the U.N. forces.

For over a year I was privileged to have a small but frequent part in plenary, staff and "investigative" meetings of the U.N. Military Armistice Commission in Kaesung and Panmunjom. Again I witnessed the strange "logic" of the pre-programmed Communist mind.

There was, however, some exception to this in a few of the Chinese and northern officers. Many gave the impres-



Underwood

sion of mindless machines but some seemed able to deal intelligently and reasonable with matters of real import even where we and they were in direct opposition. These men were no less loyal to their ideology than we were to ours, but they did not hide behind contradictory nonsense or palpable lies. Moreover they were willing and able to work constructively towards a solution acceptable to both sides.

"Isn't it exciting?" Yes, in the same way any dangerous but necessary action is exciting, for I believe there is much danger. The Communist is raised and trained in a society where "truth" is of little value and "inegrity" means loyalty to Kim Il-sung.

Like Boxing Match

Thus if we deal with them as if they were operating under our rules it would be like a boxing match in which we observed the rules while the opponent waited only his chance for a disabling punch below the belt.

Also, I fear for another reason. In my view, the Koreans have centuries old ways of working together which, though quite different from Western ways, are very effective when used by Koreans with Koreans. Many times I have seen Koreans of wisdom and knowledge work together to solve a knotty problem, drawing on their common heritage to measure nuances, shades of meaning and unspoken thoughts. I have seen men meet and talk, and with no spoken or visible sign of agreement, separate knowing that the problem which had faced them was solved.

This system works because both parties are operating under the same "rules" from the same heritage, in the same culture and on the same wavelength. My fear, then, is that the northern delegates who look and sound so much like their southern brothers, may no longer be using the same "rules" the same way.

Over a quarter of a century of "survival training" in the Communist system must have warped even generations of Korean etiquette. Moreover, in the north, the upper classes of old Korea are no longer in positions of power. Those now in power have had much experience in destroying and defeating these educated and cultured people — sometimes completely destroying them and at other times subverting and corrupting them into loyal

puppets.

Fears are useful only when they are realistic. In reality there is much to beware of in this new adventure and a frank awareness of the dangers is necessary for survival. There is also much to hope for and this makes the risk worthwhile. Even 20 years ago there were some in the north who were able to negotiate sincerely. Perhaps there are more today.

With such men and women progress can be made and progress points to the realistic possibility of exchange of letters and perhaps exchange visits. The countless day by day tragedies of families cut off from each other may be relieved in the not too distant future. This hope is well worth a degree of risk.

The Republic of Korea is a nation justly proud of its progress and of its dignity. Unlike many developing nations it has maintained its dignity without becoming either subservient to or arrogantly superior to those who sought to lend a helping hand.

In brief it is a developed nation emotionally and is free of the handicap of either an inferiority or a superiority complex. From this firm foundation of rightful confidence it has moved firmly into these dangerous and uncharted waters. I am confident that the danger is recognized and will be contained.

In any discussion such as this it must be emphasized that the loyalty of the entire population is the greatest strength of the Republic of Korea. Time after time poor and under privileged Koreans have loyally reported to the authorities the presence of north Korean agents.

Time after time these most obvious targets of Communists propaganda have shown their strong anti-Communist stand even at real risk to their lives.

Measure Deep Strength

I hope and pray that when the northern Red Cross delegates and newsmen come to Seoul the authorities here may give them freedom to see and measure the deep strength of the Republic of Korea as reflected in the 30 million ordinary Mr. and Mrs. Klins who work hard each day for their living and for their country.

What better contrast to the isolation policy in the north? No doubt the weak points here will be exploited in the northern press, but the positive impact on the visitors is of far more importance.

Freedom is the one weapon the Communists are truly afraid to use. As a free country, with loyal citizens, the Republic of Korea has much to gain and little to lose by giving their northern brothers a real taste of the freedom they can not know at home.

Imagine, if you can, the impression which would be made if a Korean from Seoul were invited to walk and talk and mingle completely freely in Pyongyang, Kaesung, Wonsan, Sariwon or any northern area.

Imagine the traumatic shock
(Continued on Page 6)

Chance

(Continued From Page 3)

of such an experience and you will have a very faint idea of the impact a policy of unfettered freedom of movement would have on the northerners.

Open the doors, hide nothing. Be proud of the truth. Free men need not fear truth — only fools or cowards try to hid reality. How often we have editorialized with smug superiority against the childish restrictions imposed by the Communists on their own people as well as on visitors.

Now is the time to "put up or shut up" and show the difference between a slave state and a free one. The dignity, the integrity, the honor of the Republic of Korea demands that they be more honest and more courageous than the Communists — who displayed only their show pieces and hid their real country from view.

This great adventure of President Park and the Republic of Korea is one of the most daring and courageous of any free government in this present divided world. With the wisdom and the strength available and with the support of all its people this adventure will be successful. The reasons for fear will be overcome and many of our hopes will be fulfilled. The widespread recognition that the road ahead is rough and long is the best assurance there is that the drivers will be careful and no wrecks will occur.

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Ewha President Urges To Let North-See All



Dr. Kim

By CHONG BONG-WOOK

"We have to show everything just as they are to the north Koreans when they come to Seoul Tuesday for the second Red Cross talk," Dr. Kim Ok-gill, president of Ewha Women's University, says.

Pointing out that people here are living under the social system different from that of the north, the 51-year-old woman president asserted that "we should offer the Red Cross party from the north a chance for them to see our strong points — the real aspects of democracy."

"Our pride for democracy lies in the fact that we enjoy individual freedom and that individual right is fully respected under our social system," Dr. Kim explained.

The president of the nation's biggest women's university has been in office since 1965 and has studied Christian literature at the Temple University Graduate School in Pennsylvania of the United States.

Dr. Kim stressed that we should meet the north Korean Communists and converse with them with a firm belief in superiority of democracy over communism.

The second round of the Red Cross talks will be participated in by seven delegates from each side. Also

taking part from each side are seven consultants and 20 attendants. In addition, scores of Korean and foreign newsmen are to cover the occasion.

The site of the conference has not been announced. The Korean National Red Cross delegates will be led by Lee Bum-suk while the north Korean delegates are to be headed by Kim Tae-hi. Both are the vice presidents of their respective Red Cross organizations.

Asked on the significance of Pyongyang conference last week, she answered, "I am proud of the act that we have grown so familiar with the democratic way of life as to go along even with north Koreans despite numerous differences between us which molded in the past 27 years."

Calling people's excitement on the trip to Pyongyang as a natural phenomenon, Dr. Kim, however, advised that the people should regain their composure and analyze the Red Cross development with reason.

The north Korea-born president said, "The Red Cross talks are designed to answer our people's desire to know the fate of their family members in the north and to reunite with them, if possible."

On her students' reaction on the Red Cross talks, Dr. Kim revealed that most of them seem to be in the wait-and-see attitude with deep concern.

"Even if the day comes when some north Korean girls would enroll at this school under the exchange programs between the south and north with successful proceeding of the Red Cross talks and successful implementation of the July 4 south-north joint communique," Dr. Kim continued, "I will not be afraid of their presence in my school. Because I have a strong belief that democracy is by far superior to communism."



By Charlotte Szikowski

South Koreans anxiously watch newspaper bulletin boards in Seoul for word of new government crackdowns

South Korea: under a heavy hand

'It's best to go around . . . hearing nothing and saying nothing,' says one South Korean. A month of martial law in his country has stifled opposition and caused widespread fear. Government officials can explain the rationale behind the declaration of emergency powers, but they aren't clear what lies ahead.

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*

Seoul

In essence, the new structure is anti-democratic, authoritarian in the sweeping powers formally accorded the President, and totalitarian in the all-pervasive control exercised informally by the South Korean CIA.

The new Constitution is to be approved in a referendum Nov. 21 in which no "campaigning" by anyone will be allowed, but instead government appointees will "explain" the Constitution throughout the country.

At the same time the new Constitution was announced, a propaganda blitz began singing the praises of President Park Chung Hee with a lack of restraint that needed only the adjectives "beloved and respected" to make it sound like the personality cult of Premier Kim Il Sung in the North.

'He is like a king'

Public dismay at the government moves seems to be widespread.

"He [Park] is like a king," one man exclaimed. "No, more than a king, because a king can't appoint a third of parliament."

The unhappiness of the intelligentsia (in its broadest sense, including university students and journalists) was to be expected, of course, with the loss of freedom of speech.

The third explanation is less obvious than the first two. It pervades the entire official explanation of the new Constitution, however, with its deliberate rejection of cumbersome Western democracy.

Korea's monolithic democracy

The "Korean-style democracy" it proposes to usher in instead is much more monolithic, with leaders mobilizing the masses in one-choice referenda, and with huge Soviet-style congresses of acclamation of several thousand.

Officials conscious of Korea's extreme homogeneity (a phrase much in vogue now) and unitary cultural heritage portray the old democratic process as a luxury or an aberration. They say the new system, with its almost neo-Confucian harmony of the whole nation, is more in keeping with the Korean character.

Western diplomats acknowledge Korean concern over adjusting to detente. Some concede further that President Park has a national sense of mission over and above a simple personal power drive.

But others argue that these explanations fail to account for the extraordinary measures the President now has resorted to in setting up an entirely new government.

THIS IS THE SEASON, KOREANS SAY, when the sky is high and horses are fat. The weather is indeed beautiful. The rice has been harvested. Persimmons are at their best. A few roofs in the countryside still have scarlet peppers spread out to dry.

In Seoul life looks the same as it does every fall. The A-frame porters are busy carrying charcoal for winter fuel, and mounds of cabbage that will be marinated into winter kimchi. Little boys in school uniforms kick shuttlecocks non-stop with their insteps. Scarcely larger boys with leather lungs compete for the day's sales of newspapers. Minutely specialized shops hawk plywood, doghouses, doorknobs, shovels, wire, chain, ginseng, and pots.

In the pedestrian underpasses lottery-ticket sellers tuck their hands under their elbows against the chill. A chimney sweep with mysterious tools on his back hurries to his next job. A mother with a baby strapped to her back stops at a store mirror to let her child discover his reflection.

Beneath the veneer

Underneath the surface, however, the atmosphere has changed drastically. An eatshop proprietor complains to a foreigner about the government posters he had to put on his wall — then freezes into silence as another Korean enters the shop. A company holds a general meeting of employees to tell them they must not discuss the present situation among themselves or with others — and the employees heed the advice.

A young girl says sadly, "There is no vitality." A middle-aged man confides, "This is the worst time in my life . . . I can't trust relatives. I think I can trust my wife; I think that's all . . . It's best to go around without ears and without a mouth, hearing nothing and saying nothing."

"People hold their money in the pocket," out of uncertainty, the man continues, with home building faltering and with the daily sales of Seoul's largest department store down to half the usual take.

A pall of fear hangs over Seoul, smothering the political gossip that has been the city's stimulus for 600 years.

The reason is not so much the M-48 tank and APCs dwarfing the driveway of the empty National Assembly Building, nor the paratroopers with M-16's standing a couple of blocks down the street, at the door of Korea's leading newspaper, the Donga Ilbo. These are symbolic, and everyone knows it.

What occasions the real fear is the knowledge that any man on the street can be arrested under the present martial law and sentenced for up to five years for "spreading rumors," i.e., even the mildest questioning of President Park's assumption of total power last month.

The contrast with a few weeks ago is striking. In September, when North Korean Red Cross delegates visited Seoul for the first time in more than a quarter of a century, there was a veritable honeymoon between the South Korean Government and its people.

There was popular approval of the new North-South dialogue. There was a general receding from the North's regimentation, relentless propagandizing, and adulation of Premier Kim Il Sung.

There was pride in the South's economic achievements in Seoul and elsewhere. And there was even more pride that South Koreans were freer to speak their minds than North Koreans.

Like night and day

All this changed with the government's sudden decision Oct. 14, to declare martial law, dissolve the National Assembly extralegally, outlaw the opposition New Democratic Party, close the universities, and impose blanket censorship on the press. These measures were implemented on Oct. 17, and their rationale and codification in a new system was presented in a new draft constitution Oct. 27.

But significantly, too, the current presidential seizure of total power has not remained an exclusive class issue of the intellectuals. Especially in populous Seoul — which voted decisively in favor of the opposition candidate in last year's presidential election — there is a deep emotional distrust of anyone who has been in power for too long.

In part, this is an elemental Korean instinct, regardless of the merits of policy. In part, it reflects the American-influenced democratic education of the past two decades and a belief that it was the people at large who overthrew Syngman Rhee in 1960.

Some regret at the new changes has even spread to the countryside. Villagers tend to be much more passive about political questions than their city cousins. But they view the local unformed and secret police with a mistrust left over from the days of the Japanese occupation and memories of police brutality then.

Furthermore, any total ban — like the present one — on dissent or on challenges to government authority permits those in power to rule by whim. This tendency is often exaggerated in small towns and villages, where the power of local officials tends to be more personal and absolute than in more anonymous cities. Reliable sources report that some people in the provinces have already seized on the new situation to execute personal vendettas.

The question then arises: Why did President Park squander the voluntary goodwill of his people, as evidenced only a month before, by taking acts that so many Koreans consider hostile to them?

International risks

Furthermore, Mr. Park had to run great international risks to carry out what amounted to a coup against democratic institutions. He was giving the United States — the patron that had legitimized its intervention in the Korean war as defending democracy — a slap in the face.

But even in the new multipolar world South Korea does not yet have the flexibility of maneuver with Moscow and or Peking that might enable Seoul to shift its security from U.S. sponsorship to the stability of Chinese-Soviet rivalry. And time-honored Asian prudence favors that nation as a protector which is the farthest away. Despite this, however, South Korea still acted in a manner apt to push the U.S. away from it.

In explaining the necessity of their move to domestic and foreign audiences, South Korean officials argue three reasons: international changes, North-South talks, and internal restructuring. Foreign observers add a fourth: a drive for total power on the part of President Park.

In the first explanation, South Korea, as a small power at the meeting point of four big powers (China, the Soviet Union, Japan, and the U.S.), feared abandonment by the U.S., in this age of detente. It was also disturbed by the Japanese rush to normalize relations with mainland China at the expense of Taiwan, and by the inconclusive terms of settlement (presumably) of the Vietnam war.

U.S. departure calculated

In this view, President Park needed to have absolute control to cope with the changing international scene. In this view also, Mr. Park calculated that the Nixon doctrine and U.S. congressional suspicion of Asian entanglements mean that the U.S. will leave Korea anyway. If so, South Korea doesn't need to cater to American preferences in government any longer.

Similarly, in the second explanation, Mr. Park needed to have absolute control to cope with a monolithic North Korea. This is the reasoning that the South Korean Government is especially stressing in its domestic linkage of the popular North-South talks with its announcement of the new domestic Constitution. One version of this analysis — not the official one — even goes so far as to see the South deliberately becoming as authoritarian as the North in order to make unification easier.

... structure and repressing what was so recently a working, emerging democracy. These observers cite President Park's impressive success with the old system as the result of 90 percent control, but say that he just wasn't content without trying for that last 10 percent.

The next question that arises, then, is whether Mr. Park's move will in fact create the perfectly controlled state, or whether it will simply raise unnecessary problems for him.

So far President Park's coup has been successful and brilliantly executed. He easily outsmarted the U.S., hiding his tactical intentions well and then presenting Washington with a fait accompli at a time when Washington was preoccupied with elections and the Vietnam settlement, and Congress was adjourned.

U.S. promises more aid

In the upshot, not only did the U.S. not apply any sanctions to South Korea in the wake of the coup, despite its enormous potential for leverage. It went further, to reward Mr. Park's calculations by promising, according to Korean Government sources, to upgrade South Korea's Air Force, replacing F-5A's sent to Vietnam with higher capability F-4's or F-5E's.

President Park has likewise placated American and Japanese businessmen, assuring them that stability and efficiency will be enhanced under the new system, and offering liberalized paraffin imports and a few other nuggets now as a sign of future favors to investors. The economic planning board and export industries continue to function and flourish. The stock market continues to rise. The booming tourist trade hasn't been scared off, either.

Domestically Mr. Park has been equally successful. He may have "narrowed his base," as one Western observer says. But publicized low-level arrests, high-level restraint (with no known arrests of major political figures), and a few judicious middle-level beatings appear to have done the trick.

Unhappy but isolated

There may be a lot of unhappy citizens in Seoul. But they are afraid and remarkably isolated from any knowledge of what is going on, or of how other individuals might be resisting government repression of freedom. There is no channel for their discontent, either in the now defunct opposition party or in the sacrifice of some romantic martyr.

None of the 1980 conditions for a government overthrow — absence of any control agency like the Korean CIA, Syngman Rhee's senility and isolation, the gangster excesses of the police, army factionalism — exist today.

All things considered, the government has had a smooth time of it. The Korean CIA felt safe in calling off its emergency alert two hours after the new draft constitution was announced. And already the authorities are considering reopening the universities.

The long run is harder to project. Without even the checks of a self-seeking opposition, and without a press permitted to write even oblique criticism, the government will lose valuable feedback. High-level corruption, which has not been touched on in the current law-and-order campaign, will probably increase. The security bureaucracy will probably become less disciplined, more erratic, and more brutal.

Eventually, North Korea's equalized austerity might come to have an attraction for Southern youth that it doesn't have now.

Meanwhile, people will adjust. The network of personal probes will resume after its current suspension. People will keep their heads down for a while, and then begin to find out once more whom they can trust and whom they can't.

The fruit peddlers will go on building their cairns of oranges on street stalls. The man with four black goats will continue standing on downtown street corners until he finally sells them.

Life will go on.



North Korean chief delegate Kim Tae-hul, third from left, and his fellow delegates to the south-north Red Cross talks walk out of Injong-jon pavilion in Changdok Palace yesterday afternoon, guided by south Korean Red Cross officials. They viewed relics of the Yi Dynasty's royal family on display there.

Korea Times Photo

Palace Tour

North Koreans Call Relics Feudalistic

Visitors from Pyongyang expressed opinions quite unfamiliar to south Koreans during their sightseeing tour to Seoul palaces yesterday afternoon by describing the cultural heritages as "relics of bureaucratic feudalism."

"They asked if the numerous TV antennas seen from the skyway on Mt. Pugaek were bogus and said Seoul seemed to have lost the natural beauty and was modernized only in parts."

One of the 54-man north Korean party even inquired if some of Paekche Dynasty relics displayed at the National Central Museum had not been made in Korea, but in China.

Kim Pyong-shik, one of the seven north Korean consultants

for the Red Cross talks, described the relics of the Yi Dynasty royal family on display at Changdok Palace as symbols of the old bureaucratic feudalism.

Another consultant, Yun Ki-bok remarked that the relics clearly testify that the old feudalistic royal court enjoyed a luxurious life with the wealth obtained by exploiting the people's blood and sweat.

However, he highly praised the architectural technique of the "people" who were the creators of those elegant structures.

The chief of the education-science department of the central committee of the north Korean Workers' Party said it would have been much better

if the Yi Dynasty court was independent of foreign powers. Spokesman Soh Song-chol said he felt that he saw great achievements of the Korean nation. "When unified, the Korean people will be much greater," stressed the deputy chief of the culture and propaganda department of the central committee of the north Korean Red Cross.

The only female delegate from the north, Mrs. Lee Chong-il only smiled when asked what she thought of the famous historic sites of Seoul. But she burst into hearty laughter when guide, Miss Chon-son, explained magpies lived and squirrels ate chestnuts in the forest in Secret Garden, one of Seoul's most beautiful green areas.

Accompanied by south Korean delegates and consultants, the 54-man north Korean Red Cross party arrived at Tonhwamun Gate, entrance to Changdok Palace and woody Secret Garden at 2:30 p.m. 50 minutes behind schedule, from Tokyo Hotel where they were invited to a luncheon by Seoul Mayor Yang Taek-shik.

They were greeted by the Changdok Palace director at the gate amidst a flood of camera shots. A number of citizens were looking at them from across the street.

For about 40 minutes in a somewhat quick pace, they viewed photos, garments and daily items of the Yi Dynasty royal family on display at the building surrounding the Injong-jon pavilion for court meetings.

South and north delegates and consultants also took photos together to commemorate their tour to the five-century-old palace on the yard in front of the pavilion during a short interval while viewing the relics.

They left the palace at around 4:30 p.m. and drove along the skyway on Mt. Pugaek to stop at the octagonal pavilion in the middle of the way. They had refreshments there, and rested for 20 minutes.

Viewing the capital, a north Korean reporter answered, "Seoul will look very beautiful at sunset," when asked what he thought of Seoul streets by a south Korean reporter.

A north Korean cameraman asked, "why does he wear a coat?" when he saw a Buddhist monk in front of Changgyongwon Zoological Garden.

At 5:30 p.m., they arrived at the National Central Museum gate where they were greeted by director Hwang Su-yong and a few officials.

Director Hwang explained in detail about the design of the newly-built museum building while he led the north Korean visitors into the building and north Korean chief delegate Kim Tae-hui listened attentively.

Gov't Mulls New Anti-Red Education

Education Minister Min Kwon-shik said yesterday that his ministry would consider drafting a new and concrete guideline for anti-communism education after watching the progress of the Red Cross meeting in Seoul.

He said this in the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly during its deliberation of the ministry's budget for next year.

Rep. Kim Song-ju of the ruling Democratic Republican Party said that revision of anti-communism education guidelines were made necessary with the two Red Cross talks in Pyongyang and Seoul.

He said that numerous problems on anti-communism education were presented during the talks and particularly students' knowledge of north Korea was inaccurate.

Minister Min said that there were some awkward points about people's attitudes toward the north, but that everything would be all right if the government pursues its education policies of letting the people know that democracy is better than communism.

4 Yomiuri TV Men Allowed to Enter ROK

The Immigration Office of the Justice Ministry yesterday permitted the entry of four TV cameramen of the Yomiuri Television station operated by the Yomiuri Shimbun of Japan.

It is the first time the government allowed the entry of Yomiuri men since the closing down of the bureau of the Japanese newspaper in Seoul Friday in protest against "biased" and "slandering" reporting.

According to the office, they came here to report on Korean Buddhism.

Immigration officials said that their entry has been allowed after consulting with the Public-Information Ministry.



North Korean Red Cross delegates and pressmen stand before a gilt bronze statue of Maitreya of Three Kingdom period in early seventh century during their visit to the National Museum at Kyongbok Palace yesterday. Kim Tae-bul, north Korean chief delegate, is seen at extreme right.

Korea Times Photo

Conference Hall

Political Speeches Discourage Citizens

The second full-scale south-north Red Cross talk in Seoul was held yesterday in a solemn atmosphere in the Grand Ballroom of the Chosun Hotel, which was brilliantly lighted with nine chandeliers and traditionally decorated with big folding screens of Oriental paintings.

A big Red Cross flag was hung under a placard which reads "The Second South-North Red Cross Talks, Seoul" and about 30 chairs were placed for the observers at each side of the rostrum in addition to the conference table in the middle.

When the delegations of the south and north began to come into the room at 10:20 a.m., 20 minutes later than scheduled, many cameramen began taking flashlight pictures of them.

After the delegates, consultants and attendants of both sides took their seats, Lee Bum-suk, chief delegate of the Korea National Red Cross

Dr. Kim who is also a refugee from the north was a touching and appealing one to people who left their home towns during the Korean War.

All the congratulatory addresses urged the Red Cross men from both sides to make the talks a success to alleviate the sufferings of the dispersed families in the south and north. On behalf of the north Korean Workers Party, consultant Yun Ki-bok made also congratulatory remarks which were extremely political and frequently made mention of the north Korean premier calling him "our respected leader, Premier Kim Il-sung."

Some citizens who were watching television outside the conference room seemed to be discouraged by the north delegates' political remarks and the frequent mentions of Kim Il-sung.

An air of coldness yesterday lingered on busy streets of downtown Seoul through which the motorcade of north Korean



A north Korean news reporter takes pictures of Seoul streets while the second session of the south-north Red Cross conference was in progress inside the Chosun Hotel yesterday morning.

Korea Times Photo

For those exposed to the risks

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Accompanied by south Korean delegates and consultants, the 54-man north Korean Red Cross party arrived at Tonhwamun Gate, entrance to Changdok Palace and woody Secret Garden at 3:50 p.m., 50 minutes behind schedule, from Tokyu Hotel where they were invited to a luncheon by Seoul Mayor Yang Taek-shik.

They were greeted by the Changdok Palace director at the gate amidst a flood of camera shots. A number of citizens were looking at them from across the street.

For about 40 minutes in a somewhat quick pace, they viewed photos, garments and daily items of the Yi Dynasty royal family on display at the building surrounding the Injong-jon pavilion for court meetings.

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After the delegates, consultants and attendants of both sides took their seats, Lee Bum-suk, chief delegate of the Korea National Red Cross (KNRC), began his opening address in a somewhat ringing tone.

The chief delegate's address lasted about 17 minutes, during which the north Korean delegates took notes of it.

Following the opening address, north Korean chief delegate Kim Tae-hui made an address for 25 minutes in a high-pitched voice, and with some excitement.

Despite the fact that the south-north Red Cross talks are based on a pure humanitarian spirit, Kim's address was rather political in contrast to his KNRC counterpart.

Kim Yong-woo, president of the KNRC, after an introduction by chief delegate Lee, read a congratulatory address, followed by Dr. Kim Ok-gill, president of Ewha Woman's University and Prof. Kim Jun-yop of Korea University, a consultant to KNRC.

Especially, the address by

Dr. Kim who is also a refugee from the north was a touching and appealing one to people who left their home towns during the Korean War.

All the congratulatory addresses urged the Red Cross men from both sides to make the talks a success to alleviate the sufferings of the dispersed families in the south and north.

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Some citizens who were watching television outside the conference room seemed to be discouraged by the north delegates' political remarks and the frequent mentions of Kim Il-sung.

An air of coldness yesterday lingered on busy streets of downtown Seoul through which the motorcade of north Korean delegation passed after ending the second full-dress talks at the Chosun Hotel.

Pedestrians did not wave their hands or offer other greeting gestures to the north Korean guests, but threw cold glances at the passing motorcade.

It was the first reaction of Seoul citizens immediately after the Red Cross talks ended without any agreement reached between the two sides.

After the meeting north Korean chief delegate Kim Tae-hui stopped his car at an intersection near the Chosun Hotel and posed for cameramen. But no one in the crowd made any friendly gestures as they did before yesterday's talks.

Many people said angrily, after listening over the radio to the north Korean guests' speeches made at the talks which were full of political propaganda, "Our national welcome has been betrayed."



A north Korean news reporter takes pictures of Seoul streets while the second session of the south-north Red Cross conference was in progress inside the Chosun Hotel yesterday morning.

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Grand Plaza

Perspective

By Alan Castro

THE Republic of Korea has been for far too long merely a paragraph or two on the front pages of newspapers around the world. Now and then, when an earth-shaking, sabre-rattling crisis erupts at its volatile border with North Korea, the country comes in for a larger share of the international limelight. Invariably, however, the exposure does neither justice to the nation nor the least favour to its people. Almost always, it seems, foreign journalists' reports dwell on the more sordid side of life in Korea today.

Yet—despite the North's nagging, hostile presence and the seemingly insurmountable hurdles of a fledgling economy and poverty—a stirring clarion call from the nation's heart in Seoul has aroused a long-suffering nation and raised it off its knees. It has jolted Koreans from their long endured inferiority complex abroad and has injected into them a new spirit of wholesome nationalism and pride. The Korean today has been awakened by the tocsin of new hope.

Few countries in Asia have been more misunderstood. It is incomprehensible to many that Korea's ancient civilization and rich culture—which have been documented in an unbroken line stretching back for 4,000 years—should not have been as well propagated abroad as, say, that of China or Japan. The country's geographical location is only a small part of the reason for Korea's isolation from the rest of Asia.

If the Korean has suffered untold agonies in the past 50 years and more, he has since had to endure traumas in his slow, painful climb back to self-determination, respect and dignity. But amid the political din in the region and the size of the social problem within his own borders, he has mapped out the route for his march to proud nationhood.

Four chief factors have hounded the Korean since a decade, subjecting him to the humbler levels in the community of nations.

The first, and the most traumatic, was the 36-year-long period under the colonialism of Japan. Of all the indignities heaped upon Korea then, the cruelest was the mass transport of its people by the Imperial Japan of those days, to forced labour and a demeaning status in the expanding empire of the Rising Sun.

This led to the second factor—the appearance of vast, miserable ghettos of desperate, poverty-stricken Koreans in China, Manchuria and Japan.

The third factor was the Pacific War, when the Japanese assigned the Koreans to do much of their dirty work. Thus on the scene came the notoriously unreliable Korean Guard of prisoners-of-war camps, and the devious Korean troops of the Japanese army of occupation.

Fourth, the Korean War in which Occidentals particularly came to rein-

The New Korean

Picking up the threads of an old, venerable civilization and weaving these into the fabric of a modern, free society



The new Korean is proud of his country, confident of his future.

force their prejudices (cultivated during World War II) with the new misery and devastation of that conflict.

Because of the fast-turning events during the years from the end of World War II to Panmunjom, the Korean barely had the time or the equipment to correct his image. There was some attempt during the Syngman Rhee era of political liberalism. But the old patriot was already worn and tired, and his leadership senile. The economic resurgence throughout Asia, with the new era of nationalism leading the march, all but obscured the desperate, struggling little nation in the cold north. It took the military coup of May 16, 1961, to point Koreans in the direction of progress and self-sufficiency.

Mrs. Nam Kwan is an intellectual, literate in English and French besides her own native tongue. After 15 years of self-exile in Europe (where her husband, the renowned abstractionist painter Nam Kwan, enhanced his fame), she is back in Korea.

"It is almost a year since we have come home. We could hardly believe our eyes when we first returned a year ago. But there have been even more changes in the past year—spectacular changes, for instance, going on in the hearts and minds of the modern-day Korean. And it might be going too fast. I am a little apprehensive especially for the youth of our country. They seem to be rebelling

merely for the sake of rebellion. It might be strange for a person who has been living for years in the heart of European civilization to say so. But I feel that the Korean youths are causing more concern than the youths in the West. Of course, the young are not as excessive as the extreme radicals of the West. But the idea that all old values must give way to the new is destructive. We will need a lot of discipline for our youths... The present Government is of a military orientation. This might not be the ideal in a free society. But it is working—and anyway, there is no alternative in sight."

Few other Asians are as politically conscious in a positive way as the Korean of today. Last November's national referendum to amend the constitution to allow, among other things, a third term for President Park Chung Hee was an issue that bitterly divided political opinion. The massive and effective student body of Korea eventually took to the streets; and universities were closed on Government orders. The campaign against amending the Constitution was furiously mounted. It had the support of the intellectuals, but that proved insufficient. The capital city of Seoul was the only polling district to vote against the amendment, but it was the lone dissenting voice. Everywhere else the "ayes" were heard, especially in the rural areas and the countryside.

Koreans, at the grass roots, dazzled by the six years of constructive militarism in the Republic (with, ironically, Seoul enjoying the first fruits and benefits), were determined to give President Park Chung Hee and his band of retired soldiers (now in businesslike grey flannel suits) a go at reinstating Korea to its rightful place and position among the nations of free men.

Chul Il Song is a Seoul cab driver. He says: "I've been in the Army for 18 years; got out only about a year ago; fought in the Korean War, wounded twice, not badly. I make good money driving this cab, but I work 18 hours every day and no holidays. I'm not interested in politics, but I won't like to see people in the administration get rich while I pay more and more taxes. Why do I work so hard? For the children. In Korea now, and for the future, education is what's going to count. People like me won't have to sweat in 25 years' time. The city will be modern, with all kinds of fancy public transport systems. We Koreans aren't going to mind what's going on outside. We're going to work to make ourselves immune to poverty."

In the countryside the years of deprivation still show their scars. But in the towns and cities the nation is moving faster and faster towards eradicating all the marks of war's ravages and desolation. The Republic is halfway now on its second Five-Year Plan, which began in 1967 and will end in 1972.

It was slow going during the first economic plan. Begun in earnest almost immediately after General Park Chung Hee assumed office, economic development gathered momentum midway through 1962. For the next four years things hummed to the tune of an annual growth of 8.3 percent (against a planned target of 7 percent).

The Republic, charged with a new confidence and enjoying the feel of self-motivation, began to move faster soon after the second Five-Year Plan began in 1967. That year the annual growth was 8.9 percent. The following year, it was a bountiful 13.3 percent and in 1969, it was 15 percent, or more than double its target.

Korea remains mercilessly subject to the climate, which can be disastrously unpredictable. In the two years up to 1968, bad climate and severe drought devastated the agricultural sector of the economy. But in 1969, the weather improved and farming output increased to as much as 15 percent for certain major crops.

As in most Asian countries, agriculture dominates and determines the state of Korea's economy. And as in other emerging nations in Asia, industry is beginning to assert itself in Korea at the expense of the countryside, though experts say Korea will remain, for years to come, an agriculture-oriented society by sheer necessity, having as it does, a paucity of national resources.

Still, the pace of industry is already telling. Seven years ago, farm output made up 36.6 percent of the economy, with industry taking up 16.6 percent. In 1969 agricultural output was less than 15 percent of the total, while

continued on page 18



The Indonesian Raya

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continued from page 3

industry had risen to 25 percent.

The Director of the Economic Planning Board, Lee Hee Il, is a serious, scholarly-looking young man of 38. He is almost entirely a brain-product of his native land, having been educated at home, taking his degrees at the Korean University. Lee spent a year in Amsterdam and three months in the United States in postgraduate studies.

"Our current Plan stresses the need of self-sufficiency in food grain, export promotions and more industrialization with emphasis on petrochemicals and machinery industries. Our present iron and steel production is about 600,000; by 1972 we will be producing a million tons (against Japan's 10 million). It has been a good year for rice in 1969 and we didn't have to import any. I think, in years ahead, provided the weather is good, we will be quite self-sufficient in rice. We shall still have to import other grain foods for some time yet, such as wheat for noodles and bread."

The Government has begun a large water-conservation program extending throughout the country. Its aim is to make agriculture less dependent on the skies for water. The program concentrates on arid areas, of which there is an abundance. By 1971 experts estimate that 90 percent of Korea's cultivated land will have been irrigated by subterranean water sources.

"Once we become completely self-supporting in food our living standard, aided by other production achievements in other sectors of the economy, will rise substantially. At the moment we are, by comparison, in a humble position. The per-capita income now is about US\$190. It was only \$96.70 in 1962, when economic planning began. A quarter of our Central Government budget goes to defence, and that may seem a sizable chunk. But much of this spending returns to the general population in long-term benefits. For instance, roads and bridges. And the maintenance of our vast military setup—which is necessary to our survival as free men—contributes to the general economy too. We keep up employment, and the military eventually releases trained and skilled workers such as mechanics and engineers, all of whom the nation's reconstruction program will need. Above all, our exports program will take top priority in our endeavours to create a stable and lasting economic state. In 1969 our total exports ran up to US\$700 million. Small compared to other developing Asian nations, but it was \$200 million up from the export figure for 1968. We aim to hit \$1,000 million in 1970." This year Korea starts on a program of export-free zones.

This economic resurgence has been possible because of the strong, if military, government centred in Seoul. In the wake of the bright happenings the average Mr. Kam and Miss Park are rightfully proud of their newly won respect. As an increasing number of tourists arrive at Seoul the word has begun to spread of a new Korea emerging—modern, progressive and even a little show-offish. And why not?

Miss Park Yang Ran is a trim, young, attractive hotel receptionist. She speaks Japanese too. "I know this is unusual. Because of the hard experience of our immediate elders there has been an aversion to things Japanese, and even middle-aged people who speak Japanese refuse to do so. But things are changing now. Since the first steps taken at normalizing relationship with Japan, the gap of hostility between the two countries has been narrowed. Much remains to be done of course, but we, the younger generation, probably because we didn't directly suffer the hardships of 20 years ago, are more ready to forgive and forget. I am learning Japanese because there is a lot developing between our two countries in culture and trade. For instance, there are more Japanese than anyone else, including Americans, coming here as tourists; and in the years to come there will be thousands and thousands more. In business and industry, we are going into joint ventures with them, and, let's face it, we could learn from Japan, the most advanced nation in

'Once the remaining problems are settled, the old hatreds will cool away'

the East. I get along fine with Japanese, and once we get the remaining problems settled, such as the touchy visas issue, I think the old hatreds will cool away."

Visitors to Seoul today marvel not only at the reconstruction going on everywhere but also at the rapid pace at which construction projects grow. The skyline of Seoul is changing fast. People who have seen Seoul only a few years ago are impressed by the already bustling and still growing metropolis that has replaced the war ruins. Highways and skyways leading into and out of Seoul and the network of modern communications system that is developing—all testify to a resourceful and hardworking people who have at last found their direction in life though political problems remain outstanding.

All this is what the visitor to Seoul today sees and experiences. He is all the more impressed because of the negative picture and reports abroad of life in Korea, retailed by those who recall from bitter experiences the Korean War years. These critics and detractors carp on the sordid side of Korea. Indeed there is much there that is valid too. The show window of today's Korea is Seoul and the other cities such as Incheon and Pusan. In the countryside, in the villages far from the expressways and the towns, the grinding poverty that was the way of life throughout the nation two decades ago makes the scenery at Seoul over-luxurious and extravagant.

"That may be so," says the dynamic Mayor of Seoul, retired Brigadier

General Kim Hyun Ok. "The difference is this, the resurrection of the city—especially Seoul, our cultural and intellectual centre—guides us to a better life that is already here. It is something tangible for us and it inspires us. As we progress year after year, this good life will spread to involve eventually every citizen in the Republic. That is what all this is about."

And as the new Korean takes stock of his potentials and weighs his present fortune against the misfortune of an echo ago, he looks more and more to his cultural heritage for the spiritual values he needs to maintain the equilibrium against his material progress.

The Korea is basically conservative, with roots deep in the philosophies of ancient China and the Nirvana. Everywhere, in schools and music institutions, in cultural centres and even the *kisang* houses, Korean folk and traditional music and folklore—soulful and sentimental—are undergoing a renaissance. On the streets the comfortable, more practicable Western-style dress predominates among the girls and women. But on formal occasions, or on an evening out, the sexy and spectacularly feminine *hanbok* blossoms in dazzling hues. The men walk about in immaculately tailored suits (which are making a bold challenge to such renowned tailors as those in Hong Kong) and have their shoes constantly polished. But so sensitive of their Korea are they that newspapers are constantly jibing and jeering at a conceited minor few who adopt Occidental poses. Miss Hahn Ooi Khim, 35, Western-educated and widely travelled, says,

"In a way the hardships of the past have been a timely purgative. We are all starting from scratch. There are no upper or lower classes. Everybody is 'Mr.' or 'Mrs.' or 'Miss'—even when a hotel manager addresses a room maid. You find us in a surprising state of social health; that is refreshing. The fact is that our part of the world has been overshadowed by the fast pace of general Asian developments, and we are so close to Japan where everything is big and modern and well-developed. As we have only recently found our voice again, we have not sung our praises abroad. Koreans are lousy propagandists and still wonder what public relations is about. But then it is slightly abhorrent for us to push. We shall have to do some of it, though if only to let the world outside know that we are alive again and warming up..."

Two distinct characteristics of the people of today's Korea stand out in contrast to most other Asian peoples. One is that very few people wear glasses (Koreans jokingly ascribe their good eyesight to *kimchi*, the spicy vegetable pickles they consume). The other is their unchauvinistic regard for foreigners. This Korean trait, someone observed, is a sure sign of a people who are secure within themselves. And to sum up, here is a quote from Sir Stanley Rous of international soccer fame (not celebrated however for overstatements), who visited Seoul last November for the World Cup preliminaries. He said: "Mr. Kim, you're doing all right!"